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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 19, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	279	152	6

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)			Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60	
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)			Ordered Reported		
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59		Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59	
Civil Rights (S 2391, 2814) (HR 8601, 10035)	Reported 8/20/59	Debate Scheduled	Hearings Completed	Debate Underway	
International Dvpt. Assn.					
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed		
Housing (HR 10213)	Hearings Completed				
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)			Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59	
Social Security					
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915) (HR 4700)	Hearings Completed				
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			Hearings Completed		
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)					
Farm Bill (S 2759) (HR 10355)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Sugar Act Extension (S 187)					
Mutual Security Program (S 3058)	Hearings Underway				
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10493)					
Corporate, Excise Taxes					
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)					
Gas Tax Increase					
National Emergency Strikes (S 2810)					
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60	
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)			Reported 7/17/59	Passed 8/13/59	
Foreign Investments (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60				
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway		
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Underway		

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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SENATE BEGINS DEBATE ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

The Senate Feb. 15 began the first round of the 1960 civil rights fight without a civil rights bill formally before it. Three days later the House Rules Committee cleared for House action a bill (HR 8601) that had been reported by the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 20, 1959. The Rules Committee acted after a petition to discharge it of the civil rights bill reportedly had received 209 signatures -- only 10 less than the 219 needed to put the petition on the House discharge calendar. (See below)

HR 8601, as reported by the Judiciary Committee (Weekly Report p. 28):

Made obstruction of court orders for school desegregation a federal crime (anti-mobbing).

Required preservation of voting records for two years and permit their inspection by the Justice Department upon written request.

Made it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing any building or vehicle.

Authorized the Government to provide educational facilities for children of military personnel where public schools were closed to avoid integration.

With House debate tentatively set to start March 10, Senate leaders reportedly were planning not to press for final Senate action until the House passed its civil rights bill and sent it to the Senate.

SENATE ACTION

As had been promised in September 1959 by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), the Senate Feb. 15 began debate on civil rights.

Since no civil rights bill had been reported by a Senate committee or passed by the House, Johnson called up from the calendar a minor, House-passed bill (HR 8315) and invited Senators to offer civil rights amendments to it. HR 8315 authorized the Army to lease, rent-free, unused officers' quarters at Fort Crowder, Mo., as a school for children of Stella, Mo., where a school building had burned in 1959.

Johnson's move touched off debate on Senate procedure as well as on the substance of civil rights proposals. A motion by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) to postpone consideration of civil rights for a week (until Feb. 23) was rejected Feb. 16 on a 28-61 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 292)

A resolution (S Res 273) by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee of further consideration of a subcommittee-approved civil rights bill (S 2391), effective Feb. 25, was rejected Feb. 16 on a 4-68 roll call. The Senate then rejected by voice vote another Morse resolution (S Res 274) to discharge the Rules and Administration Committee, effective Feb. 25, of further consideration of a bill (S 2814) authorizing the President to appoint federal registrars in areas where qualified Negroes were denied the right to register. (See p. 254)

The first civil rights amendments officially came before the Senate Feb. 17, when Dirksen offered the 7-part

Administration civil rights bill (S 3001) as an amendment to the House-passed Stella school bill. Southern opponents were armed with lengthy speeches against the civil rights proposals, and the first week ended with no substantive action taken.

DEBATE -- Feb. 15 -- Johnson -- "We are going to do what is right in this matter, even though we do not satisfy the extremists on either side...if we attempted to satisfy them, some people would be completely out of business."

Russell -- Johnson's method was "a lynching of orderly procedure in the Senate."

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Called the Administration bill "a reasonable and decent measure" which would "help all Americans to exercise their constitutional right to vote".

Feb. 16 -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- The proposed civil rights bills "seek to single out certain groups of Americans on no basis but their race, and demand that they be given rights superior to those ever sought by or granted to any other Americans in the history of the Nation."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Feb. 16 -- The House Judiciary Committee heard Charles A. Bloch, attorney from Macon, Ga., oppose the Administration proposal (HR 10035) to appoint court referees to enforce voting rights.

The House Rules Committee held hearings on the referee proposal. Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.) said the proposal was "sheer madness". Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) defended the bill.

The Rules Committee Feb. 18 voted to send the Judiciary Committee-approved civil rights bill (HR 8601) to the floor. The rule granted by the Committee allotted 15 hours of debate on the bill before amendments could be offered and specifically provided that a voting registrars or referees bill could be added as an amendment. Voting to release the bill were Reps. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), Thomas P. O'Neill (D Mass.), Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), Carroll B. Reece (R Tenn.) and Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho). Against sending the bill to the floor were Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.), William M. Colmer (D Miss.), James W. Trimble (D Ark.) and Homer Thornberry (D Texas).

Between Feb. 11 and Feb. 16 three more House Members signed the petition to discharge the Rules Committee of consideration of HR 8601, bringing the number known to have signed to 209. The three were Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.), Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.) and James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.). Their names should be entered on the list of signers that appeared on Weekly Report p. 166. Also see Weekly Report p. 242)

Feb. 16 -- In a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) moved that the Committee report out the civil rights bill (S 2391) that

had been before it since July 15, 1959. He was ruled out of order on a technicality.

Feb. 17 -- Senate Rules and Administration Committee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) submitted to the Committee the draft of a bill to allow the President to appoint "federal enrollment officers" to register Negroes in areas where the Justice Department had proven that there was a pattern or practice of racial discrimination.

TOBACCO SUPPORTS

The Senate Feb. 15 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (HR 9664) designed to stabilize price supports for tobacco. The measure would provide that tobacco supports in 1960 remain at the 1959 level and in subsequent years be adjusted from the 1959 level in direct proportion to changes in the parity index, using the previous three-year moving average as a base.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 244

BACKGROUND -- The House passed the bill on Feb. 9. It was identical to a measure (S 2845) reported Feb. 8 by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

WATER POLLUTION

The Senate Feb. 15 approved by voice vote and sent to the President a compromise version of a bill (HR 3610) to increase federal grants to communities for sewage plant construction. Although faced with the possibility of a Presidential veto, the Senate adopted the conference report (H Rept 1243) with little opposition.

The final version of the bill split Senate and House differences, authorizing appropriation of \$90 million a year for 10 years for grants to help communities combat water pollution. The House adopted the conference report Feb. 9. (For sums each state could receive under the compromise version of HR 3610, compared to the \$50 million current program and the \$20 million appropriation recommended by President Eisenhower for fiscal 1961, see table in adjoining column.)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 245.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower in 1958 and 1959 asked Congress to remove the Federal Government from state water pollution programs. In his 1960 Budget Message he set the top limit of federal aid at \$20 million. Anticipating a veto, proponents of HR 3610 have based their hope for success on the possibility of overriding the President. The Senate Sept. 9, 1959 passed HR 3610 by a 61-27 roll-call vote, sufficient to override a veto, but the 255-143 roll-call vote of the House April 23, 1959 fell 11 votes short of the necessary two-thirds. (1959 Almanac p. 267)

DEBATE -- Feb. 15 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) opposing the bill -- Communities will not build their own sewage plants if they think "federal funds will be available."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Control of water pollution is not a local matter, since the polluted stream may flow from community to community and state to state. "I am very sorry the Administration takes the position that it does" in opposing increased federal aid.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- "There has not been a more popular piece of legislation than the water pollution bill, outside of the rural electrification bills."

Pollution Grant Plans Compared

The following table was inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.). It shows how much money the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands would be allocated for water pollution control in fiscal 1961 under three different plans.

	President's budget	Existing law	H.R. 3610
Ala.	\$ 448,890	\$ 1,122,225	\$ 2,020,005
Alaska	170,650	426,625	767,925
Ariz.	223,870	559,675	1,007,415
Ark.	403,070	1,007,675	1,813,815
Calif.	819,460	2,048,650	3,687,570
Colo.	252,000	630,000	1,134,000
Conn.	247,770	619,425	1,114,965
Del.	137,270	343,175	617,715
D. C.	180,260	450,650	811,170
Fla.	360,140	900,350	1,620,630
Ga.	450,780	1,126,950	2,028,510
Hawaii	213,090	532,725	958,905
Idaho	235,570	588,925	1,060,065
Ill.	702,280	1,755,700	3,160,260
Ind.	419,530	1,048,825	1,887,885
Iowa	354,570	886,425	1,595,565
Kan.	301,030	752,575	1,354,635
Ky.	431,260	1,078,150	1,940,670
La.	387,160	967,900	1,742,220
Maine	255,560	638,900	1,150,020
Md.	303,800	759,500	1,367,100
Mass.	446,650	1,116,625	2,009,925
Mich.	567,000	1,417,500	2,551,500
Minn.	372,130	930,325	1,674,585
Miss.	469,500	1,173,750	2,112,750
Mo.	423,910	1,059,775	1,907,595
Mont.	211,440	528,600	951,480
Neb.	271,030	677,575	1,219,635
Nev.	143,290	358,225	644,805
N. H.	213,110	532,775	958,995
N. J.	446,630	1,116,575	2,009,835
N. M.	235,520	588,800	1,059,840
N. Y.	1,096,190	2,740,475	4,932,855
N. C.	507,560	1,268,900	2,284,020
N. D.	255,410	638,525	1,149,345
Ohio	665,960	1,664,900	2,996,820
Okla.	342,560	856,400	1,541,520
Ore.	265,110	662,775	1,192,995
Pa.	839,650	2,099,125	3,778,425
R. I.	217,790	544,475	980,055
S. C.	413,770	1,034,425	1,861,965
S. D.	258,560	646,400	1,163,520
Tenn.	448,750	1,121,875	2,019,375
Texas	687,170	1,717,925	3,092,265
Utah	236,910	592,275	1,066,095
Vt.	218,010	545,025	981,045
Va.	414,180	1,035,450	1,863,810
Wash.	310,130	775,325	1,395,585
W. Va.	347,070	867,675	1,561,815
Wis.	394,890	987,225	1,777,005
Wyo.	181,190	452,975	815,355
P. R.	471,570	1,178,925	2,122,065
V. I.	329,350	823,375	1,482,075
TOTAL	\$20,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$90,000,000

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

The House Feb. 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10401) making definite appropriations of \$531,558,600 for the Interior Department and related agencies, including the Agriculture Department's Forest Service, during fiscal 1961. In addition the bill estimated indefinite appropriations, which come from receipts to the Treasury, at \$11,817,000.

The bill provided \$6,954,700 less than the President's budget estimates and \$34,652,000 more than fiscal 1960 appropriations. Funds for the Interior Department's reclamation programs will be carried in a public works money bill later in the session.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee reported HR 10401 Feb. 12 (H Rept 1264). It said it had refused to approve 440 of the 750 new jobs requested in the budget. The net increase of 310 permanent positions, the report said, was required for the education and care of Indian children, for timber sales expected to bring in \$4 million, and to handle an increase of 11 million visitors to the national forests and parks.

The Committee noted that appropriations for the Forest Service had grown from \$85 million in fiscal 1955 to a projected \$149 million in fiscal 1961. The Committee said it appreciated the desirability of more money for the national forests, but the six-year increase of 75 percent "represents the maximum justified under present fiscal conditions."

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 10401 appropriated:

Interior Department	\$347,521,000
Forest Service, Agriculture Dept.	148,576,500
Other agencies	35,461,100
TOTAL	\$531,558,600

Indefinite appropriations (\$ 11,817,000)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 16 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Stipulate that no funds in the bill could be used to propagandize Congress for the support or defeat of legislation. Voice vote.

COAL RESEARCH

The House Feb. 15 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate on amended bill (HR 3375) authorizing research to develop new and more effective uses for coal.

The bill was similar to one which President Eisenhower pocket vetoed in 1959 except that it permitted the research to be carried out by the Secretary of the Interior rather than by an independent coal commission. The President in his Sept. 16, 1959 message disapproving the original bill (HR 6596) endorsed the bill's objective but opposed establishment of the commission. (1959 Almanac p. 228)

BACKGROUND -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 4 reported HR 3375 (H Rept 1241) with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 170)

The Committee report said the research and development program provided by HR 3375 would complement the research being performed by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines. The report said the new program would concentrate on short-range projects to improve the economic position of the coal-mining industry and benefit consumers, workers and depressed communities.

The research conducted by the Bureau of Mines, the report said, primarily was directed at long-range problems involving synthetic and liquid gaseous fuels, programs not likely to benefit the small producer. The Bureau showed a "lack of concern for the immediate research and development needs of the coal mining industry" the report said, which overlooked the need to relieve the industry's current depressed state.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 3375:

Directed the Secretary of the Interior, through research, to develop new and more efficient methods of mining, preparing and utilizing coal; contract for and promote research by state and local agencies and private groups; establish technical advisory committees; and help to coordinate all coal research programs.

Required that all patents, information and developments resulting from the research be made available to the public, except where inconsistent with national defense.

Authorized an appropriation of \$2 million for fiscal 1961 and such sums as necessary in later years.

Require an annual report to the President and Congress on the status of the program.

DEBATE -- Feb. 15 -- Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- The Interior Department told the Committee that, upon enactment of the bill, a new Office of Coal Research would be established and the Administration had assured the "sum of at least \$1 million" for the first year of the program.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- "Your endorsement will give a psychological boost to everyone dependent upon the coal industry."

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Such a program would "serve to strengthen the coal industry...and shore up the economy of the great number of (chronically distressed) coal areas."

CITY TAX WITHHOLDING

The House Feb. 17 passed, by a 222-160 roll-call vote, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 3151) to authorize the Federal Government to withhold city payroll taxes from the salaries of federal employees working in, or within five miles of, cities that levy such taxes. A committee amendment was accepted, applying the bill to cities of 50,000 rather than the proposed 75,000 population. It would affect employees in an estimated 20 cities in five states -- Ala., Ky., Mo., Ohio and Pa. (For voting, see chart p. 290)

The bill was opposed principally by Members from New Jersey and Pennsylvania Districts whose constituents work in Philadelphia and are subject to that city's tax.

BACKGROUND -- HR 3151 failed by five votes to pass the House Sept. 1, 1959 when brought up under suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority vote. It was unanimously reported Aug. 11 (H Rept 872) by the House Ways and Means Committee. (1959 Almanac p. 258)

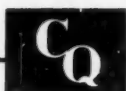
AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 17 -- Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) -- Apply the withholding to employees at federal installations within five miles of a city of 50,000. Standing vote, 45-30.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 17 -- William H. Milliken Jr. (R Pa.) -- Authorize withholding not only in cities but in any political subdivision of a state. Standing, 20-25.

Willard S. Curtin (R Pa.) -- Prohibit withholding of city taxes on non-residents. Standing, 34-50.



Around The Capitol

PRESIDENT ASKS \$4,175,000,000 FOR MUTUAL SECURITY

President Eisenhower Feb. 16, in a special message to Congress, asked \$4,175,000,000 for the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1961. The amount was \$245 million more than the President requested for fiscal 1960 and nearly \$1 billion more than the \$3.2 billion Congress subsequently appropriated. (For text of message, see p. 275)

The request was broken down as follows:

• **Military Assistance:** The President asked for \$2 billion as the "minimum" necessary for collective defense needs, including essential modernization and improvement. For the first time, under terms of the 1959 Mutual Security Act, the military assistance appropriation was to be included in the Defense Department budget, rather than in the mutual security appropriation. In 1959, when Mr. Eisenhower asked \$1.6 billion for fiscal 1960 military assistance, Congress first authorized \$1.4 billion, then appropriated \$1.3 billion. (1959 Almanac p. 178)

• **Defense Support:** For this program of economic aid to support the armed forces of Spain and 11 nations bordering the Sino-Soviet bloc, the President asked \$724 million. This was \$111 million less than the \$835 million he sought for fiscal 1960. Of that amount, Congress authorized \$751 million and appropriated \$695 million.

• **Special Assistance:** The President asked \$268 million for special aid to Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Jordan, Afghanistan, Bolivia and Haiti, and to enable continued participation in such programs as the world anti-malaria campaign. The request included a new \$20 million special program for improvement of education and training in Africa south of the Sahara. Mr. Eisenhower asked \$272 million under the special assistance category for fiscal 1960 and Congress appropriated \$245 million.

• **Technical Cooperation:** To continue present programs, and to increase technical aid in Africa, he asked \$172.5 million, plus \$33.5 million for the U.S. contribution to United Nations technical assistance programs and \$1.5 million for a program through the Organization of American States. The total, \$207.5 million, was \$3.5 million less than was asked and authorized for fiscal 1960, but \$26.3 million more than Congress appropriated then.

• **Development Loan Fund:** The President requested \$700 million for this "increasingly effective instrument" for response to needs which cannot be met otherwise. In 1959, he initially asked \$700 million for the DLF for fiscal 1960 and received \$550 million. A subsequent request for \$500 million, to be appropriated in fiscal 1960 but not spent until 1961, was turned down.

The President said an increased amount of the 1961 DLF money was expected to go to South Asia, particularly India and Pakistan, to help in their "great cause" of internal development. The President also asked Congress to authorize the necessary executive flexibility for the U.S. to participate in a multilateral program to develop the Indus River basin between the two countries. He said an agreement on plans was expected in the near future.

Mr. Eisenhower also said he envisaged full employment of grant and loan assistance to hasten development in the Republic of China.

• **Contingency Fund:** As "an essential safeguard against the unforeseen or not wholly predictable need," the President asked \$175 million, which was \$25 million less than he asked for fiscal 1960 but \$20 million more than Congress authorized and appropriated.

• **Other programs:** The President asked \$101 million, some \$1.4 million more than Congress appropriated for fiscal 1960, for administrative expenses, participation in UNICEF, refugee, peaceful atomic energy use, and other programs.

The President said his requests covered "needs which must be met" and there was "no question but that the Nation can afford the expenditures involved." He said the "overwhelming support of the vast majority of our citizens leads us inexorably to mutual security as a fixed national policy."

NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

The Feb. 13 successful explosion of an atomic test device by France in the Sahara desert added one more controversial note to the nuclear weapons debate. French officials told newsmen after the test France would continue work aimed at "a striking force of nuclear warheads and the means to deliver them," and that the problem of making a hydrogen bomb "is being considered". (Weekly Report p. 246)

President Eisenhower told his Feb. 17 news conference he considered it "only natural" that first Great Britain and then France should make such an effort and that national prestige impelled people to do things "not necessarily necessary". He also said he hoped the current Geneva talks on nuclear test bans could produce an agreement to discourage the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet Union Feb. 16 rejected at Geneva the President's Feb. 11 proposal for a partial test ban, but Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 17 said the Russian counter-proposal seemed to be "a move away" from the former "completely rigid" Russian position. (For text of news conference see p. 272)

The Russian proposal was to allow mobile inspection teams to investigate the site of almost any recorded earth tremor for evidence of illegal testing, but the total number of inspections in any year would be limited.

The nuclear debate brought these reactions on Capitol Hill:

Feb. 11 -- Democratic Sens. Albert Gore (Tenn.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Frank Church (Idaho) commended the Administration for its Geneva proposal. Church said the plan was "identical in every major respect" with one he recommended to Secretary of State Christian A. Herter in a Jan. 8 letter.

Feb. 12 -- Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said a nuclear weapons test ban along the lines of the U.S. Feb. 11 proposal should have a good chance of Senate ratification.

Feb. 18 -- Herter, in a speech prepared for delivery at the National Press Club, said the U.S. was approaching the March disarmament talks "with some hope that the Soviet leaders may be coming to realize that the arms race offers unacceptable risks."

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIPS

● President Eisenhower Feb. 5 announced the appointment of nine additional members to the Committee on National Goals. The President Feb. 3 had appointed Dr. Henry M. Wriston as chairman and Frank Pace as vice chairman. (Weekly Report p. 185)

As announced by the President, the additional Committee members included: James R. Killian, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Alfred Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross; Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; Learned Hand, retired U.S. circuit court judge; Erwin D. Canham, editor-in-chief of the Christian Science Monitor and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; Colgate Darden, former president of the University of Virginia and former Governor of Virginia; James B. Conant former president of Harvard University and former Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO; and Crawford Greenwalt, president of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Co. Inc.

William Bundy, a Washington attorney, Feb. 16 was appointed staff director of the Committee.

● Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles Feb. 17 published the names of the members of the U.S. Intelligence Board. The Board prepares national intelligence estimates for the President, leading Executive agencies and Congress. Dulles said he was publishing the names in response to numerous inquiries.

As released by Dulles, the members of the Board, of which he is chairman, included: Hugh S. Cumming Jr., director of intelligence and research for the State Department; Gen. Graves B. Erskine, assistant to the Secretary of Defense; Maj. Gen. John M. Willems, assistant Army Chief of Staff for Intelligence; Rear Adm. Laurence H. Frost, assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Intelligence; Maj. Gen. James H. Walsh, assistant Air Force Chief of Staff for Intelligence; Lt. Gen. John A. Samford, director of the National Security Agency; Maj. Gen. Robert A. Breitweiser, intelligence director for the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Harry S. Traynor, assistant general manager to the Atomic Energy Commission; and Alan H. Belmont, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

● President Eisenhower Feb. 17 established a committee to survey and evaluate the Government's overseas information programs and policies.

The announcement named the following men to the 9-member committee: Mansfield D. Sprague, former assistant Secretary of Defense, chairman; C.D. Jackson, former Presidential aid on psychological warfare; Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric; Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; George V. Allen, head of the U.S. Information Agency; Allen W. Dulles, director of C.I.A.; Gordon Gray, aide to the President on national security problems; Karl G. Harr Jr., assistant to the President for security operations coordination; John N. Irwin II, assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

BOND INTEREST RATES

The House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 15 began consideration of President Eisenhower's request that Congress remove the interest-rate ceiling on long-term Government bonds. After four successive closed-door sessions, however, the Committee Feb. 18 put off further action until Feb. 23, when Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson was scheduled to make a fourth appearance before the group.

In the Senate, meanwhile, Democrats continued to press their case against granting the President's request, first voiced in 1959 and repeated in a special message to Congress Jan. 12. (Weekly Report p. 86) At a party conference Feb. 15, attended by about 30 of the Senate's 65 Democrats, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, reportedly won substantial support for his view that the interest-rate ceiling should not be removed until the Administration undertakes certain debt management reforms.

These reforms were spelled out earlier in the Joint Committee's Jan. 26 report (S Rept 1043) on its study of jobs, growth, and prices. They included: sale of long-term Treasury issues at auction, to increase competition in the Government bond market; sale of long-term issues when interest rates are low; and issuance of more bonds with call privileges permitting the Treasury to refinance at lower interest rates. The Joint Committee's Republican minority said the proposed reforms merited consideration, but accused the Democrats of "political blackmail" by opposing repeal of the interest-rate ceiling pending changes in Administration policy. (Weekly Report p. 172)

Sen. Douglas maintained his pressure at a Feb. 16 session of the Joint Committee, when he asked Secretary Anderson to send Congress a "letter of intent" that he would "reform" Treasury policies along the proposed lines. Anderson declined, on grounds that he should not let the bond market know his intentions in advance. He also took issue with the proposal that he try to refinance the debt during low-interest rate periods, arguing that this would mean waiting for a recession.

Anderson did agree, however, to consider Douglas' two other proposals, involving the sale of longer-term securities at auction and the issuance of callable bonds. (Only three-month bills are normally sold at auction, other securities being offered at fixed prices. The Treasury last issued callable bonds in 1953.)

But Anderson's testimony failed to bridge the fundamental split, largely along party lines, over the 4.25 percent limit on the interest the Treasury is permitted to offer on securities maturing in five years or more. The Treasury contends that the ceiling effectively bars issuance of long-term bonds (since market interest yields on comparable securities are above the ceiling), thus forcing increasing reliance on short-term borrowing which has an inflationary impact. Democrats counter that the Treasury created the problem by forcing interest rates up, and that removal of the ceiling would result in higher rates still.

Although Anderson remained committed in public to complete removal of the ceiling, he was reported prepared to accept a compromise based on authorization to refund outstanding securities in advance of their maturity, on terms that would increase interest yields on long term issues without raising the rate itself. Whether the Democrats would accept this was questionable.

VOTING RIGHTS ISSUE HIGHLIGHTS CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATE

Politically and legally, the most central, complex and confusing issue in the impending Congressional showdown on civil rights is whether and how to legislate to assure Negroes the voting rights guaranteed them in the U.S. Constitution. (For Senate debate, see p. 249)

In the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (PL 85-315) -- the first such legislation in 82 years -- the major focus was also on voting rights, but civil rights proponents now argue the 1957 Act did not go far enough. Though split on just how, they want to enact even stronger federal laws in 1960, by providing either for administratively-appointed voting registrars or court-appointed voting referees whenever there is evidence state voting officials refuse to register qualified Negroes.

This Fact Sheet outlines the voting rights proposals and the arguments for and against them. (For background on other problems that will be raised in the debate, see Weekly Report p. 27)

1957 Civil Rights Act

Under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, no state may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The 15th Amendment provided that the right to vote might not be denied by the U.S. or any state "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Congress was empowered to enforce both Amendments "by appropriate legislation".

Acting under the conviction that many Southern Negroes were being denied unlawfully their constitutional right to vote, Congress in 1957 enacted the Civil Rights Act. It empowered the Attorney General to file civil suits on behalf of individuals who had been, or were going to be, deprived of their right to vote. (1957 Almanac p. 553)

Under this provision, when the Justice Department had evidence that state officials intended to deprive qualified persons of the right to vote, or had already done so, the Attorney General could bring a civil suit in federal court asking the court to enjoin or stop such actions. The court would issue a temporary restraining order, during which the Negroes would be registered or allowed to vote, and the case would be heard. If the court ruled in favor of the Justice Department, the injunction would be ordered and the state officials would have to register the Negroes and allow them to vote.

State officials who did not comply could be convicted of contempt of court. The 1957 Act provided that the judge could decide whether a defendant in a criminal contempt case arising under the Act would be tried with or without a jury, but defendants sentenced to more than \$300 fine or 45 days in jail could demand and receive a jury trial. The maximum penalties were \$1,000 fine or six months in jail.

Civil Rights Commission

The Act also established the six-member Civil Rights Commission and instructed it to investigate discrimination in voting, housing and education and to submit its

findings and recommendations to the President and Congress no more than two years later. In 1959 the life of the Commission was extended for another two years.

The Commission members were: John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Robert G. Storey, former dean of Southern Methodist University Law School; John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia; Doyle E. Carlson, former Governor of Florida; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; and George M. Johnson, professor of law at Howard University. (Battle resigned Oct. 12, 1959.)

In its Sept. 9, 1959 report, the Commission said that in 1956 an average of about 25 percent of the nearly 5 million Southern Negroes of voting age were registered, as against 60 percent of voting age Southern whites. The report said this was due to discriminatory application and administration of state registration laws and, in some cases, the absence of registration boards. (See chart p. 258)

Finding that "substantial numbers of citizens qualified to vote under state registration and election laws are being denied the right to register" and "existing remedies...are insufficient to secure and protect the right to vote of such citizens," the Commission said: "Some method must be found by which a federal officer is empowered to register voters for federal elections who are qualified under state registration laws but are otherwise unable to register."

The Commission recommended 5-1 (Battle dissenting) that upon receipt by the President of sworn affidavits by nine persons from any political subdivision of the same state that they believed themselves qualified to vote under state law but had been denied the right to register because of race, color, religion or national origin, the President would refer the affidavits to the Commission, which would investigate and certify the validity of the complaints. Upon receiving any certification, the President would appoint a federal officer or employee "in the area" of the complaint to act as a temporary registrar. The registrar would administer state voting qualifications and register for federal elections any person he found qualified. State officials would be notified and federal registrar certification "shall permit all such registrants to participate in federal elections." The registrar would serve until the President dismissed him as no longer needed.

Battle said he believed existing laws were "sufficient" and the registrar proposal "would place in the hands of the Federal Government a vital part of the election process so jealously guarded and carefully reserved to the states by the founding fathers."

Major Legislative Proposals

The Commission report set off a chain reaction of bills to implement the Commission's recommendation, bills taking alternate approaches to the same end, and bills designed to compromise the varying approaches and unite civil rights proponents behind one proposal.

Following were the major bills submitted to Congress:

REGISTRARS

• S 2814 -- Introduced Jan. 14 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and co-sponsored by Democratic Sens. Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.). S 2814 was a refined version of earlier proposals to carry out the Commission request. It provided:

Any person who believed he was qualified under state law to vote in federal elections but thought he had been or would be denied the right to register because of race, religion, color or national origin, would file with the President a sworn statement to that effect and a petition requesting the appointment of a federal registrar for his registration district.

If the President received petitions in one year from nine persons living in the same registration district, he would turn them over to the Civil Rights Commission.

The Commission would investigate the statements and if it found any one of them valid, would so certify to the President.

On receiving the certification, the President would appoint a federal officer or employee living within the state and "within or near" the registration district as the federal registrar for the district in which the complainant lived.

The registrar would serve until dismissed by the President.

The registrar would receive registration applications and register those found qualified under state law. (The state registrar would not be replaced by the federal registrar but merely supplemented by him. In effect, the federal registrar would be there to register Negroes.)

State and local voting officials would be notified of those registered by the federal registrar.

The registration would be effective for two years.

Each person registered by the federal registrar would have the right to vote and to have his vote counted.

If state voting officials on or before election day refused to recognize the validity of a federal registration, the Justice Department could seek a federal court order requiring them to do so; if this order were flouted, the state officials could be punished for contempt of court. The contempt conviction could be appealed to a higher court.

REFEREES

• HR 10035 -- Introduced Jan. 28 by Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), HR 10035 embodied the Administration proposal outlined to the press Jan. 26 by Attorney General William P. Rogers. Rogers said the Administration approach was "in line with the spirit of" the Commission recommendation. The bill provided:

The referees process would begin with the federal court civil suits brought by the Justice Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act against persons who had, or were about to, deny anyone his right to vote in a federal or state election because of race, religion, color or national origin. (The bill also included an amendment to the 1957 Act to make it explicit that such suits could be brought or continued against the state when the state officials involved resign. Resignation of state officials in Alabama led to a pending Supreme Court case testing whether under the 1957 Act the Justice Department could hold the state responsible for the officials and sue the state itself.)

If the federal court hearing the original suit brought by the Attorney General found it valid, and in addition found the existence of a "pattern or practice" of voting discrimination, the court "may appoint one or more persons (to be known as voting referees)." The Justice Department later proposed amending this provision so that the court would be required to appoint referees on the request of the Attorney General, rather than having discretion.

The referees would receive applications from "any person" claiming deprivation of the right to register, "take evidence" and report to the court whether any of the applicants "are qualified to vote at any election" and had been denied the right to register or vote.

In conducting investigations, the referees would have the powers of court masters. (Rule 53 (c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure gives masters the right to subpoena records, administer oaths and cross-examine witnesses.)

The court would review the referees' findings and accept them "unless clearly erroneous."

The court would then issue a supplemental decree naming the persons the referees had found qualified to vote, and it would issue them certificates stating that they were qualified; this would remain valid for the length of the normal registration period under state law. The Attorney General would notify state election officials of the contents of the decree. The decree would bind state officials to permit anyone with a court certificate to register and vote. However, it would not actually register the Negroes; the Negro would have to return to the original state registrar with his court certificate in order to register.

The court "may authorize" the referee or "any other person or persons" to see that the qualified Negroes were allowed to vote and that their ballots were counted.

Any official who refused to comply with the court decree -- whether by refusing to register the qualified Negro, by refusing to let him vote or by refusing to count his ballot -- would be subject to contempt of court proceedings.

Additional language offered by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh Feb. 9 to the House Judiciary Committee provided:

Unless state officials challenged the court's findings based on the referee's report within 10 days, the findings and decree based on them would be permanent.

Any order made by the court would not be subject to a stay (stop order) if the stay would defeat any qualified Negro's chance of voting. (In other words, a stay could not be secured just before election day so that the Negro could not vote.)

Walsh Feb. 16 sent to the House Judiciary Committee a new draft bill containing these and various technical changes.

HENNINGS PLAN

• Hennings Proposal -- Rules and Administration Committee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) Feb. 17 submitted to the Committee the draft of a compromise bill. The bill was designed legally to iron out technical problems in the registrar and referee proposals and politically to mend the split between proponents of the two other approaches. It provided:

The Attorney General would bring a civil suit under the provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act against persons believed about to, or who already had, denied

(Continued on p. 258)

RESIDENCE AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING ...

STATE	MINIMUM AGE	UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP	RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS			ANNUAL POLL TAX REQUIRED	LITERACY TEST REQUIRED	LOYALTY OATH REQUIRED
			Time in State	Time in County or Parish	Time in Precinct or Ward			
Ala.	21	Yes	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	\$1.50 ¹²	Yes	Yes
Alaska	19	Yes	1 yr.	-----	30 days	-----	Read or speak English	-----
Ariz.	21	Yes	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	-----	Yes	-----
Ark.	21	Yes	12 mos.	6 mos.	1 mo.	\$1.00 ¹⁴	-----	-----
Calif.	21	90 days	1 yr. ¹	90 days ¹	54 days	-----	Yes	-----
Colo.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	15 days ⁸	-----	-----	-----
Conn.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-----	10	-----	Yes	Yes
Del.	21	Yes	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 days	-----	Yes	-----
Fla.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	-----	-----	-----	Yes
Ga.	18	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	-----	-----	Yes	-----
Hawaii	20	Yes	1 yr.	-----	3 mos.	-----	Yes, Hawaiian or Eng.	-----
Idaho	21	Yes	6 mos.	30 days	-----	-----	-----	Yes
Ill.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	-----	-----	-----
Ind.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-----	30 days ²⁴	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	21	Yes	6 mos.	60 days	10 days	-----	-----	-----
Kan.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-----	8	-----	-----	-----
Ky.	18	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days	-----	-----	-----
La.	21	Yes	1 yr.	1 yr.	3 mos. ⁹	-----	Yes ¹⁶	-----
Maine	21	Yes	6 mos.	-----	17	-----	Yes	-----
Md.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	-----	-----	-----
Mass.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-----	10	-----	Yes	-----
Mich.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-----	23	-----	-----	-----
Minn.	21	3 mos.	6 mos.	-----	30 days	-----	-----	-----
Miss.	21	Yes	2 yrs.	-----	1 yr. ¹¹	\$2.00 ^{13 14}	Yes	Yes
Mo.	21	Yes	1 yr. ²	60 days	24	-----	-----	-----
Mont.	21	Yes	1 yr.	30 days	-----	-----	-----	-----
Neb.	21	Yes	6 mos.	40 days	10 days	-----	-----	-----
Nev.	21	Yes	6 mos.	30 days	10 days	-----	-----	-----
N. H.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-----	10	-----	Yes ¹⁶	-----
N. J.	21	Yes	6 mos.	60 days	-----	-----	-----	-----
N. M.	21	Yes	12 mos.	90 days	30 days	-----	-----	-----
N. Y.	21	90 days	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days	-----	Yes	-----
N. C.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-----	30 days	-----	Yes	Yes
N. D.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	-----	-----	-----
Ohio	21	Yes	1 yr. ³	40 days	40 days	-----	-----	-----
Okla.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	-----	-----	-----
Ore.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-----	30 days	-----	Yes	-----
Pa.	21	1 month	1 yr. ⁴	-----	2 mos.	-----	-----	-----
R. I.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-----	10	-----	-----	-----
S. C.	21	Yes	2 yrs. ⁵	1 yr.	4 mos.	-----	18	-----
S. D.	21	Yes ²²	1 yr.	90 days ⁷	30 days ⁷	-----	-----	-----
Tenn.	21	Yes	12 mos.	3 mos.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	\$1.75 ¹³	-----	-----
Utah	21	90 days	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 days	-----	-----	-----
Vt.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-----	6	-----	-----	Yes
Va.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	\$1.50 ¹⁵	Yes	-----
Wash.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	-----	Yes	-----
W. Va.	21	Yes	1 yr.	60 days	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wis.	21	Yes	1 yr. ³	-----	10 days	-----	-----	-----
Wyo.	21	Yes	1 yr.	60 days	10 days	-----	Yes	-----

SYMBOLS AND FOOTNOTES

A--Idiots, insane, under guardianship.

B--Those committing a felony or infamous crime, unless civil rights have been restored.

C--Paupers.

1--Persons residing in the state for 54 days may vote in Presidential elections if they were qualified voters in the state from which they moved.

2--Only 60 days residence required for Presidential election.

3--No residence requirement for Presidential elections.

4--Six months if previously an elector or native of the state.

5--Ministers of the Gospel, teachers in public schools and their spouses may vote after six months' residence.

6--Three months in township.

7--No voter who has changed his residence from one county or precinct to another loses his right to vote in his former county or precinct until he acquires voting residence in the new one.

8--30 days in city or town.

9--Four months in municipality.

.... IN EACH OF THE 50 STATES OF THE UNION

STATE	REGISTRATION		PERSONS DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING
	Permanent	Periodic, frequency	
Ala.	Statewide ¹⁹	-----	A, B, Vagrants.
Alaska	Some areas	-----	A, B
Ariz.	Statewide	-----	A, B
Ark.	-----	-----	A, B
Calif.	Statewide	-----	A, B
Colo.	Statewide	-----	A, Prisoners.
Conn.	Statewide	-----	A, B
Del.	Statewide	-----	A, B, C, Those convicted of election offenses are disenfranchised for 10 years.
Fla.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Those interested in an election wager.
Ga.	Statewide ¹⁹	-----	A, B
Hawaii	Statewide	-----	A, B
Idaho	Statewide	-----	A, B, Chinese or persons of Mongolian descent not born in U.S.
Ill.	Statewide	-----	A, B
Ind.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Prisoners.
Iowa	Some areas	Some areas, 4 yrs.	A, B
Kan.	Some areas	Some areas	A, B, Those defrauding a federal or state government, dishonorably discharged soldier, those guilty of bribery.
Ky.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Prisoners for penal offense.
La.	Some areas	Some areas, 4 yrs.	A, B, Inmates of prison or charitable institutions, deserters and those dishonorably discharged from armed services unless reinstated.
Maine	Statewide	-----	A, C
Md.	Some areas	Some areas	A, B
Mass.	Statewide	-----	A, C, Disenfranchised for three years for corrupt election practices.
Mich.	Statewide	-----	-----
Minn.	Some areas	Some areas	A, B, Those living on federal lands who do not have a legal residence elsewhere.
Miss.	Statewide ¹⁹	-----	A, B, Indians not taxed.
Mo.	Some areas	Some areas, 4 yrs.	A, Those in prison or the poorhouse. Those committing a felony or infamous crime connected with elections.
Mont.	Statewide	-----	A, B
Neb.	Some areas	Some areas, 6 yrs.	A, B
Nev.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Those engaging in duels.
N. H.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Paupers and violators of election laws unless civil rights have been restored.
N. J.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Violators of election laws.
N. M.	Statewide	-----	A, B
N. Y.	Some areas	Some areas, 1 yr.	A, B, Those committing election offenses shall not vote at such election.
N. C.	Statewide	-----	A, B,
N. D.	-----	-----	A, B
Ohio	Some areas	Some areas	A, B, After second offense under election laws.
Okla.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Those in poorhouse or prison.
Ore.	Statewide	-----	A, B
Pa.	Statewide	-----	Those convicted of election offense are disenfranchised for four years; those guilty of election bribery can't vote in that election.
R. I.	Statewide	-----	A, B, C, Persons living on land ceded by R.I. to the U.S. Government.
S. C.	-----	Statewide, 10 yrs.	A, B, C, Prisoners.
S. D.	Statewide	-----	A, B
Tenn.	Statewide	-----	B
Texas	²⁰	²⁰	A, B, C
Utah	Statewide	-----	A, Those committing treason or an election offense unless civil rights have been restored.
Vt.	-----	Statewide every election	Those guilty of election bribery can't vote in that election.
Va.	Statewide ²¹	-----	A, B, C, Those engaging in duels.
Wash.	Statewide	-----	A, B, Persons convicted of subversive organization after June 1, 1951; Indians who are not taxed.
W. Va.	Statewide	-----	A, C, Persons under conviction of treason, felony or bribery.
Wis.	Some areas	-----	A, B, Persons convicted of bribery, unless civil rights have been restored, those engaging in duels, those interested in election wager can't vote in that election.
Wyo.	-----	Statewide every election	A, B

10--Six months in city or town.

11--Ministers of the Gospel and their wives may vote after six months' residence.

12--Poll taxes for two years must be paid. Veterans are exempt.

13--On citizens 21-60.

14--Those in the armed services are exempt.

15--Poll taxes for three years must be paid.

16--Exception allowed if voter can pass certain requirements.

17--Three months in city, town or plantation.

18--Ownership of property is an alternative to literacy.

19--Registration is permanent unless removed for cause.

20--Constitution provides for registration in cities over 10,000 but no system exists. Poll tax receipts and exemption certificates determine eligibility.

21--Except in some cities.

22--Must have resided in United States five years.

23--30 days in election district.

24--60 days in town.

Negro Registration in the South

Estimates of Negro voting and registration percentages in the South are necessarily rough, because there has been no federal census since 1950 and the exact Negro population of voting age in many Southern states is unknown. The Civil Rights Commission and the Republican National Committee, however, have computed percentages based on registration totals and projections from the 1950 census figures. They show a far smaller percentage of voting-age Negroes voting than of whites.

The following statistics were included in the 1959 Civil Rights Commission report. Statistics for Alabama, Mississippi and Texas are unofficial:

State	Voting-Age Whites, 1950	% in Population	Voting-Age Non-Whites 1950	% in Population
Ala.	1,231,514	70.5%	516,245	29.5%
Ark.	880,675	79.5	227,691	20.5
Fla.	1,458,716	79.9	366,797	20.1
Ga.	1,554,784	71.4	623,458	28.6
La.	1,105,861	69.7	481,284	30.3
Miss.	710,709	59.0	497,354	41.0
N.C.	1,761,330	76.2	549,751	23.8
S.C.	760,763	66.1	390,024	33.9
Texas	4,154,790	87.7	582,944	12.3
Va.	1,606,669	78.9	429,799	21.1

State	Whites Registered 1958	Whites As % of All Regis- trants 1958	Negroes Registered 1958	Negroes As % of All Regis- trants 1958
Ala.	828,946	91.9%	73,272	8.1%
Ark.	499,955	88.6	64,023	11.4
Fla.	1,448,643	90.9	144,810	9.1
Ga.	1,130,515	87.5	161,082	12.5
La.	828,686	86.2	132,506	13.8
Miss.			22,000*	
N.C.	1,389,831	89.8	157,991	10.2
S.C.	479,711	89.2	57,978	10.8
Texas	1,489,841**		226,495	
Va.	864,863	90.2	93,479	9.8

* 1954 figures.

** 1956 figures.

The following statistics were compiled by the Republican National Committee Sept. 9, 1957:

State	Negro Registrants 1952	Negro Registrants 1956	Percentage of Potential Negro Voters Registered 1956
Ala.	25,244	53,244	9.9%
Ark.	61,413	69,677	28.5
Fla.	120,900	148,703	37.6
Ga.	144,835	163,389	25.4
La.	120,000	161,410	31.3
Miss.	21,000	19,300*	4.1
N.C.	100,000	135,000	18.4
S.C.	80,000	99,890	24.9
Tenn.	85,000	90,000	27.1
Texas	181,916	214,000	34.2
Va.	69,326	89,146	19.8
TOTAL	1,009,634	1,243,759	23.8%

* 1954 estimate

(Continued from p. 255)

a person the right to vote, because of race or color in any federal or state election.

If the federal court hearing the case found that state voting officials acting under state law and pursuant to a "pattern or practice" were denying qualified persons the right to vote because of race or color, the Attorney General would so notify the President. (Hennings' office told Congressional Quarterly that, unlike the Administration bill, there would not be two separate findings involved. Under the Hennings bill, any suit brought by the Justice Department under the 1957 Act would assume that the denial of voting rights was pursuant to pattern or practice and a favorable finding in the original suit would automatically be grounds for establishing enrollment officers.)

The President would be authorized to establish a "Federal Enrollment Office" in the election district for which the court finding was made. The office would be staffed by federal officials or employees who would serve until the President determined they were no longer needed.

The enrollment officer would accept registration applications from all persons of the race found to have been discriminated against in the court decision and register those qualified under state law.

The registration would be valid for the normal state registration period for all federal, state and local elections and the enrollment officer would inform state officials of those he had registered.

The federal registration could be challenged only when the Negro presented his federal registration certificate at election time. However, the Negro involved would still be allowed to vote and the vote would be counted until the validity of the challenge was decided in the federal district court.

If the Attorney General had evidence before the election that the federally registered Negroes would not be allowed to vote, he could obtain a temporary or permanent injunction ordering state officers to let them vote and to count their ballots. If they disobeyed, the voting officials would be subject to contempt of court penalties.

On election day, the enrollment officers could inspect the voting procedure and ballot counting to be sure that those registered were allowed to vote and their ballots were counted afterwards.

If no injunction had been obtained before election time, and the federal enrollment officer found on election day that federally registered Negroes were not being allowed to vote or their ballots were not being counted, he could ask the Attorney General or local U.S. Attorney to go to court immediately to obtain a court order that the Negroes must be allowed to vote and their votes must be counted.

In any criminal contempt charges raised under the above proceedings, the jury trial procedures of the 1957 Civil Rights Act would apply.

No litigation arising under appeals of any part of the entire process provided by the bill would interfere with the election process. The election would take place as usual, but the results would be set aside until all of the cases concerned were decided.

● **Other Bills** -- Two other compromise bills also were offered. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) Feb. 5 submitted to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee the draft of a bill which would offer both the federal registrar remedy and the court referee remedy to those denied the right to vote. Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Feb. 16 offered a similar plan as part of a civil rights package.

Registrars or Referees?

As debate opened in the Senate, civil rights proponents were split on whether to take the referees or the registrars approach, and each side raised a number of objections to the other's plans.

REGISTRARS -- Supporters of the Humphrey registrar proposal said it was a simpler, more direct method of getting Negroes registered and would afford Southern voting officials the least opportunity to intimidate prospective Negro registrants. But backers of the Administration plan made strong criticism of the registrar proposal. The objections and the answers to them by registrar bill supporters:

1. The Humphrey plan was based on Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution, which said Congress may regulate "the times, places and manner" of electing Senators and Representatives. The plan would therefore not apply to state and local elections, which were often of more practical importance to the Southern Negro. It would also create enforcement confusion because most states include federal and local elections on the same ballot.

A -- The registrar plan was based not only on Article I, Section 4 but also on the 15th Amendment. Its supporters would be willing to extend it to cover state and local elections also.

2. Having a federal officer register persons for state and local elections might be unconstitutional.

A -- Hennings, discussing this problem in a memorandum to the Rules and Administration Committee, said: "Some witnesses (before the Committee) thought that Congress does not have the power to authorize federal officers to determine whether individuals were qualified to vote under state laws. Yet in statements submitted... by some eminent professors of law, not one gave any indication that the power of Congress was so limited."

3. The registrars plan did not effectively guarantee that those registered by federal registrars would also be able to vote and have their votes counted. Moreover, enforcement proceedings were not sufficiently stringent and rapid.

A -- The Humphrey registrars bill did provide that those registered by the federal registrar "shall have the right to vote and to have such vote counted." This would be enforced by civil suits filed by the Justice Department before the election, resulting in court orders to voting officials not to deny persons registered by federal registrars the vote. Admittedly, the use of civil contempt proceedings under the referees plan would afford slightly more immediate methods of enforcement. (See box for discussion of enforcement)

4. The registrars plan would be subject to court challenge, particularly on the constitutional question of whether state registrars under investigation by the Civil Rights Commission were entitled to due process.

A -- When the Civil Rights Commission investigated to determine whether state officials were denying persons the right to vote because of race, color, religion, etc., it was merely conducting an administrative hearing, not a judicial proceeding, and therefore there was no right to due process involved. However, Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of Americans for Democratic Action, testifying on behalf of 12 civil rights organizations, Jan. 21 said "we are quite sure that the proponents of the principle of federal registrars would support inclusion in any bill of a provision affording state registrars notice and the opportunity to be heard before the Commission."

(Continued on p. 260)

Enforcement

A contempt of court proceeding is the sole method of enforcement of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the Humphrey registrars bill, the Administration referees bill and the Hennings draft bill.

The contempt proceeding in each case could be either civil or criminal or both. The same act of flouting a court voting rights order could result in simultaneous civil and criminal contempt proceedings because each has different aims.

A civil contempt proceeding is one by which a court attempts to enforce compliance with an order it has issued by imposing a penalty -- ordinarily a jail term -- that lasts only until compliance. The individual "has the key in his pocket" because he can purge the contempt and be released at any time by agreeing to comply. A civil contempt case is always decided by the court alone, without a jury.

A criminal contempt proceeding, on the other hand, is one in which the court punishes an individual because, in effect, he has breached public order by challenging the majesty of the court. Ordinarily, a criminal contempt case to which the United States is a party -- that is, in which the United States brought the original suit that resulted in the order the defendant flouted -- is decided by the court alone, without a jury. However, a special provision of the 1957 Civil Rights Act gave the judge discretion to decide whether defendants in criminal contempt cases under the Act would be tried with or without a jury. If the judge without a jury tried the case and imposed a fine of more than \$300 or a jail term of more than 45 days, the defendant would have the right to retrial with a jury.

This same jury trial right in criminal contempt cases would be granted by the Administration and Hennings bills, because both would be amendments to the 1957 Act. It would not apply for such cases under the Humphrey bill.

Practical Application

Under the referees plan, contempt proceedings could occur at three points in the registration-voting process: (1) If a state registrar refused to register a Negro who had received a court qualification certificate. Here, the court would probably impose a civil contempt penalty in an effort to win compliance before election day. (2) If a state official on election day refused to let a certified Negro vote. Here the Court would probably impose a criminal contempt penalty because with election day past, compliance would no longer be possible. (3) If a state official after the election refused to count the ballot of a certified Negro. Here, civil contempt penalties would be indicated because compliance would still be possible.

Under the Humphrey and Hennings bills, step (1) would be bypassed because the federal registrar would do the registering. But steps (2) and (3) would be identical with the referees plan, once the Justice Department had obtained a court order requiring state election officials to permit federally registered persons to vote and to count their ballots. Such a court order, under either bill, could be obtained either in advance of election day or on election day itself.

5. The registrars plan would cause more federal participation in the states' voting process than the referees plan, under which, Attorney General Rogers said, "state officials will not be replaced."

A -- It was nowhere provided in the Humphrey bill that the federal registrars replace state officials, but rather that they supplement them.

6. The Humphrey bill would leave the President no discretion whether to appoint federal registrars once the Civil Rights Commission certified denial of registration on account of race, color, religion, etc.

A -- Rauh said civil rights organizations would be willing to amend the bill to give the President discretion.

7. The only sanction against state officials who refused to let federally registered persons vote would be criminal prosecutions decided by Southern juries.

A -- This was true of earlier versions of the registrars plan but not of the Humphrey bill, under which such a state official would be subject to contempt of court proceedings with no jury. (See box p. 259)

8. If a state official refused to recognize the validity of a federal registration on election day the election would be over before the court determined whether the official had acted lawfully.

A -- Under the Humphrey bill, a person turned away from the polls could ask the Justice Department to seek an immediate court order requiring that he be allowed to vote. The Department would ask the court to stay arguments on the request until after the election. The individual would thus have the opportunity to vote, and the vote could be disqualified later if the federal registration was found invalid for any reason. (The Hennings proposal makes this procedure mandatory and does not leave it up to the judge to decide whether to stay arguments.)

REFEREES -- Proponents of the Administration's approach preferred this because they felt it did not have the disadvantages they claimed were in the registrars proposal and therefore, as Rogers said, would "provide effective guarantees against racial discrimination in voting and in all elections more rapidly than registrars procedures." Rogers also said his bill would have the advantage of "operating within the established framework of judicial powers."

Objections raised against the referee approach and the answers to them by referees proponents:

1. It would be a slow process, dependent on the initiative of the Justice Department to file injunctive suits. They filed only four suits in the 1957-59 period.

A -- The Department received only 26 complaints of voting discrimination in two years. Of these, 16 had to be thrown out, as they did not involve a federal violation. On the 10 remaining, four suits were instituted and three are ready to be. The first cases would be test cases and therefore had to be the strongest possible. Once these were decided, the Department would file many more suits.

2. The Justice Department's original suit would be subject to appeal, as would the court's finding that there was a "pattern or practice" of discrimination. The entire litigation process would take too long.

A -- The record has shown that once the suits were filed, the Justice Department was able to get quick decisions by the courts and early review, where necessary, by the Supreme Court. Even if the federal district court's finding in the original Justice Department suit were appealed, the referee process would be initiated and would not be affected by the appeal unless the Department ultimately lost the original case.

3. At some point, either when the referee was gathering information or when his report was reviewed by the court, a judicial procedure would be necessary. This would mean that each Negro requesting registration might be subjected to cross-examination and might therefore be unwilling to go through this entire process. Once grounds for supplementing state registrars were found, all Negroes in that area should be able to register automatically.

A -- At no stage would the Negro coming to the referee have to face cross examination. The referee would take sworn testimony and documentary evidence from the Negro. If the state official wanted to challenge this, he would do it by appealing the court's findings on the referee report within 10 days and he would counter with sworn testimony and documentary evidence. At no stage would the Negro be cross examined once the referees begin to hear complaints.

4. The Negro would have to go back to the hostile state registrar with his court certificate. This makes the process too frightening and drawn out.

A -- The state registrar should be forced to do his job or face contempt. The registrar proposal would let the state registrar continue to be unfair while another federal registrar registered Negroes. Rogers said this would result in "separate and unequal" registration.

Southern Objections

Southerners expressed opposition to all three measures and made it clear they would exhaust their legislative resources in an attempt to prevent passage of any form of a registrars or referees proposal.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D.N.C.), a Southern spokesman, Feb. 2 outlined to Congressional Quarterly his objections to the two approaches.

Ervin objected to the registrars proposal on grounds it would confer judicial powers on the Civil Rights Commission, which he said was basically an executive agency. Ervin argued that in deciding whether denial of voting rights had taken place, the Commission would be acting as a court. He said this, plus the absence of any right to due process for state registrars under investigation by the Commission, made the registrars bill unconstitutional. Ervin further said the registrars bill offered no judicial remedy for the state registrars -- there would be no way for them to contest the Commission's findings in the courts.

His objection to the referee proposal was that it was "essentially a resurrection and revampment" of the Enforcement Act of May 31, 1870, which was repealed in 1894. He said the referees proposal was unconstitutional because it would make the courts a federal administrative body.

Ervin also said the need for new legislation was obviated by the existence of at least three federal laws already on the books:

1. The 1957 Civil Rights Act.

2. A statute (18 USC 242) making it a crime for a state official to deny any qualified person the right to vote. A person accused under this statute gets a jury trial.

3. A statute (42 USC 1983) permitting any citizen to sue for injunctive relief or damages if deprived of his rights, privileges or immunities under the Constitution and laws of the U.S. by any person acting "under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any state or territory." Such suits are handled by courts alone, with no jury trial.



SENATE COMMITTEE STUDIES NATION'S WATER NEEDS

The Nation's water needs through 1980 and resources available to meet them are being studied by the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources, which completed the major portion of its preliminary hearings in December 1959.

Chairman Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), opening field hearings in Bismarck, N.D., Oct. 7, 1959, said the 17-member group would submit its legislative recommendations July 15, 1960. The Committee, created April 20, 1959, will go out of existence Jan. 31, 1961.

A major Committee objective is to determine the future water needs of industry, agriculture, pollution control programs, fish and wildlife reserve programs, hydroelectric generation and navigation, then to estimate whether potential resources, if fully developed, would be adequate to meet those needs, and if not, how the resources should be allocated among the different users and programs. The Committee has indicated it will approach these problems on a regional basis, making separate estimates of future needs and allocations in each major river basin.

Facts already available indicate that by 1980:

- The United States will use 600 billion gallons of water daily, nearly two and a half times the 1959 consumption.
- The Eastern industrial area will increase its water consumption by 200 percent.
- The Western states will increase the amount of water they use for irrigation by 50 percent.

This Fact Sheet reviews these and other major Committee findings to date and describes the Federal-state conflict over control of water.

1980 Water Requirements

In December 1959, the U.S. Geological Survey estimated that states east of the Mississippi used approximately 150 billion gallons of water daily and states west of the Mississippi used about 100 billion gallons daily. The USGS said that by 1980, the Eastern states would raise their consumption to 450 billion gallons, Western states to 150 billion. In summary, that means an increase for the entire Nation of 350 billion gallons -- from 250 billion in 1959 to 600 billion in 1980.

A good deal of this increased consumption will go to irrigation and hydroelectric projects. The Agriculture Department in December 1959 forecast that land under irrigation in the United States would increase

by 2.3 million acres -- to a total of 36.7 million acres -- from 1957 to 1980. Of the increase, 1 million acres would be in the West, 1.3 million in the East.

Similarly, the Federal Power Commission estimated that hydroelectric power production for the entire Nation would have to jump from 800 billion kilowatt hours in 1960 to 2 trillion kilowatt hours in 1980 to meet the Nation's needs.

Existing Programs

The United States Government is already deeply involved in water control, water development and related projects. These cover flood control, soil conservation, water conservation, irrigation, improvement of navigation facilities, production of hydroelectricity, waste treatment and electric power transmission. Most of these projects are directed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation or special agencies like the Tennessee Valley Authority, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. and the Southwestern Power Administration.

Among the largest reclamation projects are Upper Colorado and Missouri River basin development. Reclamation projects, concentrated in the 17 reclamation states of the West, were initially authorized by the Reclamation Act of 1902.

Some projects, like Tennessee Valley power development, are largely self-financing (though not wholly). TVA sells electricity to public and private consumers. Others (Corps of Engineers flood control and navigation projects) receive substantial appropriations annually from the Federal Government.

For fiscal 1961, President Eisenhower's budget estimated federal spending on water and water-related projects at over \$1.2 billion. (See chart for breakdown)

The President recommended starting 42 new water projects. Of these, 31 are to be directed by the Corps of Engineers, six by the Bureau of Reclamation and the other five by local groups on the basis of loans from the Bureau of Reclamation.

The newest of the federal water programs was established by the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 330) The Act authorized \$10 million for the construction of three demonstration plants for the conversion of sea water into potable water and two similar plants for conversion of brackish water into potable water. Plans have already been announced for locating two of the sea water plants (at Freeport, Texas, and San Diego, Calif.) and both brackish water plants (at Webster, S.D., and Roswell, N.M.).

Federal-State Conflicts

The problem of who should control the water in a project developed with federal aid -- the state or the Federal Government -- arose repeatedly during the Committee hearings. State representatives said they wanted and needed more federal money but did not want federal controls. Theodore Schad, the Committee's staff director, told Congressional Quarterly he expected this problem to be raised again in future hearings. But he said the Committee's report would not deal with it in any major way, since Committee members believed the problem was basically under the jurisdiction of standing legislative committees.

Another and related jurisdictional problem involves control over non-navigable streams entirely within state boundaries. Until 1940, the states appeared to have clear-cut control over the use of water in non-navigable streams. For navigable streams, the Federal Government had the right to terminate use-rights given to any person by a state, without compensation, if it wished to control the stream for navigational purposes.

In 1940, however, in the Appalachian Power Co. case, the Supreme Court ruled that navigable streams meant not only those actually navigable but also those that might be made navigable, or that flowed into navigable streams. Then, in 1955, in the Pelton Dam case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Government also had the right to control the use of water in non-navigable streams on federal lands reserved for special uses by the Federal Government.

Since large areas of the Western states are owned by the Federal Government, the states claim the two Supreme Court decisions virtually strip them of their traditional rights to control the use of water in non-navigable streams. While these jurisdictional problems will be handled by standing committees, the Select Committee may touch upon them in its report.

In 1959, the House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee held hearings on a number of bills (HR 4567, 4604, 4607, 5555) to reverse or amend the effects of the Appalachian and Pelton Dam decisions, and restore, partially or entirely, state control over the non-navigable streams in question. Some of the proposals would merely require the Federal Government to compensate a user of water when it abrogates rights granted him by the states.

Development Proposals

Among water development proposals already before Congress are bills (S 1591, S 2549, HR 6396, HR 3704) that would attempt to develop sound water policies by creating a joint Congressional committee on water or a Presidential water commission (or both) to review existing programs annually and make recommendations for new legislation. One of the bills (S 1591) would require a commission to help coordinate or supervise federal development of water basins.

Federal Spending for Water Resources, Related Projects

(in millions)

Type	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Flood control works:			
Corps of Engineers, Army-Civil	\$ 261.3	\$ 290.8	\$ 285.1
Bureau of Reclamation	.1	.5	.8
Soil Conservation Service	23.5	33.1	37.7
International Boundary and Water Commission	1.6	.7	3.9
Tennessee Valley Authority	.4	.2	-----
Total, flood control works	\$ 286.9	\$ 325.3	\$ 327.5
Beach erosion control: Corps of Engineers, Army-Civil	\$.5	\$.6	\$.7
Irrigation and water conser- vation works:			
Bureau of Reclamation	\$ 75.2	\$ 70.9	\$ 82.5
Loan and grant program	4.6	10.7	19.9
Soil Conservation Service	.3	.1	.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	4.0	3.7	3.7
Total, irrigation works	\$ 84.1	\$ 85.4	\$ 106.2
Navigation facilities:			
Corps of Engineers, Army-Civil	\$ 178.5	\$ 200.6	\$ 198.7
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	13.8	7.3	2.6
Tennessee Valley Authority	8.5	3.4	5.9
Total, navigation facilities	\$ 200.8	\$ 211.3	\$ 207.2
Multiple-purpose dams and reservoirs with hydroelec- tric power facilities:			
Bureau of Reclamation	\$ 111.2	\$ 92.6	\$ 124.6
Corps of Engineers, Army-Civil	179.6	201.8	257.9
International Boundary and Water Commission	.2	.6	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority	.1	.2	6.1
Total, multiple-purpose facilities	\$ 291.1	\$ 295.2	\$ 388.6
Steam-electric powerplants:			
Tennessee Valley Authority	\$ 73.0	\$ 98.7	\$ 134.9
Power transmission facilities:			
Tennessee Valley Authority	\$ 22.1	\$ 30.5	\$ 29.5
Bureau of Reclamation	10.8	16.7	25.5
Bonneville Power Adminis- tration	18.2	22.4	20.4
Southwestern Power Ad- ministration	.4	1.5	1.2
Total, power trans- mission facilities	\$ 51.5	\$ 71.1	\$ 76.6
Waste treatment facilities:			
Public Health Service, grants	\$ 36.4	\$ 45.0	\$ 45.0
Total, water resources and related develop- ments	\$1,024.3	\$1,132.6	\$1,286.7

SOURCE: BUDGET BUREAU



Political Notes

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

Two possible changes in state Presidential primary plans may affect the pre-convention political picture.

The New York Times Feb. 16 reported Oregon's secretary of state was considering the national strength of various Vice Presidential candidates with an eye to acting under a rarely used Oregon Vice Presidential primary provision. Under Oregon law a Vice Presidential primary is held independently from the Presidential primary with the same binding effect on convention delegates. In the past there have been few candidates in the Vice Presidential primaries and most votes have come as write-ins. However, a 1959 law empowers the secretary of state to place on the ballot names of those who are "generally advocated or recognized in national news media" as candidates for those offices. (1959 Weekly Report p. 764, 1033)

The Times said a tentative decision was expected by March 1 on whether any of many men mentioned for the Vice Presidency had sufficient general or national backing to be entered in the primary. A candidate may also be entered with a 1,000-signature petition.

Oklahoma Gov. J. Howard Edmondson (D) Feb. 14 said he was investigating the legal possibility of calling a Presidential preference primary in Oklahoma. There is no legal provision for such a vote. However, the Governor may and apparently plans to call a special election this spring for a vote on several initiative petition proposals and constitutional amendments which are the focus of a fight between himself and the state legislature. A Presidential preference vote would heighten interest in the voting although it would probably have no direct bearing on Oklahoma's delegates. Delegates to the national conventions are chosen by state and district conventions.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS

With the field of potential Democratic Presidential candidates as large as ever, three Democrats sounded warnings as to what this might mean for the party.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, Feb. 7 said splinter loyalties to Adlai E. Stevenson might result in the nomination of a "conservative" by depriving liberal candidates of convention support.

James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education and Democratic National Convention delegate from Pennsylvania, said party rivalries for the nomination may create an atmosphere which would enable Vice President Richard M. Nixon to win the Presidency with no trouble.

● **SMATHERS** -- Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Feb. 16 announced his entry into the May 24 Florida Presidential primary as a favorite-son candidate. (Weekly Report p. 92, 140)

● **SYMINGTON** -- The Philadelphia Bulletin Feb. 6 said incomplete results of a Presidential preference poll of

Pennsylvania Democratic leaders gave Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) a narrow lead over Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the runner-up.

● **MORSE** -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) Feb. 14 announced he would enter the binding May 17 Maryland Presidential primary. He said he was going in to give Kennedy, the only other entrant, some competition.

● **STEVENSON** -- Adlai E. Stevenson Feb. 9 left on a two-month trip to Latin America. He said he was traveling as a "learner" and as a lawyer.

● **JOHNSON** -- While all the names of other candidates mentioned at a Feb. 13 meeting of the California Democratic Council met with applause, that of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) met with both applause and boos.

The Republican National Committee Feb. 12 said Johnson had a "new-found fervor for civil rights": Johnson is advocating civil rights legislation in speeches in the North "attempting to whitewash a 20 year voting record against minority rights." The reason for the Johnson switch, the committee claimed, was a "sudden realization" that he would need Northern support to gain the Democratic Presidential nomination. The committee cited 10 anti-civil rights votes Johnson had cast since 1940. On some of these Kennedy had voted with Johnson. Johnson Feb. 15 called up civil rights legislation for Senate debate. (See p. 249; for Johnson record on civil rights voting, see supplement to Oct. 30, 1959 Weekly Report, Presidential '60, p. 6)

EXECUTIVE CHANGES

Two changes in the federal structure were proposed recently by citizens who had had close contact with the Federal Government.

Former Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R Conn. 1943-47), ex-Ambassador to Italy (1953-57), Jan. 20 suggested the creation of a second Vice Presidency, to be filled by a woman. Mrs. Luce said there was no woman at present qualified to be President or Vice President but that a woman in the new post could greatly help with the "vastly increased burdens" of the Vice Presidency.

James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman (1932-40) and former Postmaster General (1933-40), Feb. 7 proposed a law making former Presidents lifetime, non-voting Senators-at-large. Farley said that the traditional retirement into private life by Presidents leaving the White House was a waste of wisdom, ability and experience.

BENTLEY PLANS

Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) Feb. 11 announced he would enter the Aug. 2 Michigan primary for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Sen. Pat McNamara, the Democratic incumbent, is running for a second term. No other candidates for the Republican nomination have been announced.

GORE SPOOFS POLLS

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) Feb. 11 released the results of a "Presidential preference poll" recently made by members of his staff in the four major geographic divisions of Washington, D.C. Exact duplicates of Gallup Poll cards were used, except that names of candidates were written in. Of the 120 persons selecting the Democratic preference cards, 25 percent listed either Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. or John D. Eisenhower as their choices for President. Other choices were Allen Dulles, Hubert Humphrey, Lyndon Johnson, Thomas Jefferson Jones, John F. Kennedy, Adlai Stevenson and Stuart Symington.

Gore said his poll included about 18 times as many persons as Dr. Gallup would normally have allotted to an area with the population of the District of Columbia. Gore quoted a letter from Gallup in which Gallup said, "Our national sampling unit is made up of 1,500 adults." Gore commented that "percentage-wise, this is only 13/10,000 of 1 percent of the adult citizens of the United States. To look at it another way, this is equivalent to selecting at random approximately one person in every third county in Tennessee."

In a Senate speech, Gore said that "polls may be grossly misleading" and that "their value, if any, is dubious, indeed.... I feel that in some instances the influence of polls may render a disservice to the public."

Gore said he had as much confidence in his own guess of the outcome of the 1960 Presidential election as he had "in Dr. Gallup's so-called scientific estimate.... I am prepared," he said, "to deposit with the Secretary of the Senate at the time Dr. Gallup publishes his last poll or prediction preceding the election a sealed envelope containing my own guess of the percentage of votes that each of the major candidates will receive in the 1960 Presidential contest. I have written Dr. Gallup that if my guess is not as accurate as his percentage figure estimate, I will give him a naturally polled registered Angus calf, male or female, as he might choose, provided he will conduct in the near future one of his trial runs with his select 1,500, using the following names in this order: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., (2) Richard M. Nixon, and (3) John D. Eisenhower, and publish the results thereof."

NIXON

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Feb. 10 received public praise from New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) for the first time since Rockefeller withdrew from the Republican Presidential race Dec. 26, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 37)

Rockefeller, whose support could be important to Nixon in carrying New York, said the Vice President had made a "clear and forthright statement" in urging the Republican party to a forward looking program in a Jan. 27 "Dinner with Ike" speech. (Weekly Report p. 141)

The Wisconsin Committee for Nixon for President Feb. 16 announced that Nixon had agreed to allow his name to be entered in the April 5 Wisconsin Presidential primary. Nixon's entry will reduce the effect of Republican votes in the Democratic race between Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). In Wisconsin, voters may vote in the primary of either party.

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton Feb. 12 said a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket would be "as

strong" as any the Republicans could nominate. Morton said he did not see anyone but Nixon as the Presidential candidate but remained neutral on the subject of Vice Presidential nominees. He said he had not approached Rockefeller on the subject of the Vice Presidency because this would not have been courteous after his withdrawal.

Morton said he had spoken to Nixon about his own position and "I have reason to believe that if Mr. Nixon is the nominee, I will stay on." It is customary for a party chairman to offer his resignation after the convention has chosen a candidate.

DEMOCRATIC FUND CHAIRMAN

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Feb. 8 announced the appointment of Roger L. Stevens as chairman of the Democratic National Committee's finance committee for the 1960 campaign. Stevens, a New York realtor and theatrical producer, held the same office for the 1956 campaign.

PORTER RESIGNATION

H. J. Porter, Houston oilman and one of the key figures in the 1952 nomination of President Eisenhower Feb. 6 resigned from the Republican National Committee for reasons of health. Porter's delegation, defeated in the state convention by supporters of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53), was seated at the national convention after a floor fight.

PRESIDENTIAL '60

These additions and changes should be made in the supplement to the 1959 Oct. 30 Weekly Report, "Presidential '60":

Page 29, Column 2 -- The April 5 Wisconsin primary is for the Presidential nomination only. The Wisconsin Congressional primary is Sept. 13.

Page 29, Column 1 -- The final filing date for the Pennsylvania primaries is Feb. 23.

Page 30, Column 1 -- May 15-18 -- Western Governors' Conference, Olympia, Washington.

Page 30, Column 1 -- June 26-29 -- National Governors' Conference, Glacier National Park, Montana.

Page 30, Column 2 -- Aug. 2 -- Alaska Congressional primary.

Page 30, Column 2 -- Arkansas Congressional primary should be July 26, not July 31.

Page 30, Column 2 -- Louisiana Congressional primary should be Aug. 27, not July 27.

Large chart -- The dates for the Connecticut Congressional primaries are: Republican, July 27; Democratic Aug. 10. These are challenge primaries only. Connecticut nominations for the House of Representatives are made in party conventions. A candidate losing the convention nomination but receiving at least 20 percent of the vote may require the nominee to submit to a challenge primary. The dates for the Congressional District party conventions where district candidates are nominated are: Republican, June 11; Democratic, June 25. The dates for state party conventions where at-large house candidates are nominated are: Republican, June 6-7; Democratic June 17-18.

Page 29, Column 2 -- April 12 is the date of the Illinois Congressional primary as well as the Presidential primary.

Special Report

PERCY REPORT USED FOR GOP CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

Republican candidates, campaign leaders and study groups have borrowed increasingly for 1960 campaign material from the report of the GOP Committee on Program and Progress, titled "Decisions for a Better America."

The 40-man Committee, formed Feb. 25, 1959, with men and women from public life and a wide cross-section of occupations, was headed by Chicago businessman Charles H. Percy. Its original report, consisting of four pamphlets and a covering letter, was sent to 10,000 Republican leaders, newspapers and other mass-communication agencies in October 1959. Following publication, the Committee received requests for 65,000 more copies which sold for \$160 per thousand or 20 cents a set.

A paperback edition of the report, slightly revised, was published Feb. 12 by Doubleday & Co., to be sold at bookstores at 95 cents a copy. The Committee arranged for 40,000 copies of this book, at a special price of 40 cents a copy, to be distributed to libraries, college campus groups, Young Republican and Republican Women's Federation clubs and Republican Workshops.

Highlights of the report follow:

Preface

The challenge of the future, the report said, is "to deal wisely with the great world and national problems that face us, while preserving the principles that give our life meaning and worth (and) yet...welcoming change as the key to all progress."

"The Republican program for a stronger America... is the application to the specific problems and challenges of the future of the great human principle: faith in the individual.... This principle underlies our determination to guard against the heedless growth of the central Government in Washington....

"It prompts the Republican policy of due care in public spending to avoid eating away the right of the people to save or to invest their own money in their own way....

"(It) prompts the Republican party to resist government's intrusion into the affairs of men in every walk of life. For governmental paternalism carries a price tag -- the surrender of the individual's right to order his own life, to plan his own future.

"Republicans believe in a central Government vigilantly alert to the needs of the people and strong enough to defend the people, to help keep the economy in balance, and to make certain that a life of dignity is within the reach of every American.

"But the strength that this Government wields must come from a community of informed, responsible, free people, aware of their own strength and given a clear path by Government to apply that strength."

Science and Technology

"All Americans favor the constant strengthening of our science and technology," the report said. "There is a broad difference, however, between the alternative means available to strengthen this effort.... One way tends persistently toward federal control and direction of

science and technology. Another way, the one we support, makes clear that...the vigorous, competitive efforts of private agencies, foundations and industries provide our greatest assurance of technological progress. The Federal Government has a logical and vital role in promoting and supporting this progress -- but it must be held scrupulously to this supporting role without excessive centralization of control."

The report specifically rejected proposals for a Cabinet-level Department of Science, on the grounds that coordination of research effort "through administrative fiat...will diminish creative scientific activity."

It "strongly endorsed the Federal Government's role in support of basic research" and said "some additional money could usefully be spent" in this field. But it added, "as a matter of principle, the Federal Government's role in applied research, and especially engineering, should be held to present levels or perhaps gradually diminished."

The report called for continued federal "research and development related to space exploration."

On other specific matters, the report took these stands:

Private Research -- It favored patent policies and tax incentives "to encourage individuals and private organizations to be more creative." It said "the American people should undertake to distribute the fruits of scientific advance, not through Government-owned facilities, but through private competitive enterprise."

Atomic Power -- "We believe that the Federal Government...must develop promising new reactor concepts that might have useful military as well as peaceful applications. But there is no need for the Government to produce and sell energy from its own atomic power plants. Private owners, paying a fair price to the Government for the development of the plants, can consistently provide better service to the consumer."

Automation -- The report recommended use of unemployment compensation and retraining of workers to meet the "transitional problem" of "technological job displacement" resulting from automation.

National Security and Peace

The report defined the "ultimate objective of American foreign policy" as "a free world," and stated these basic goals in various parts of the world:

For the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, "the task for the future...is to work together for economic and cultural ends as energetically as we do for military purposes."

For the "less developed nations," the goal is to "help these states to achieve the economic and political stability and the cultural development that undergird freedom."

As for the former colonies, "We must assure these people that we affirm their right of self-determination in choosing the type of government under which they wish to live, and that once they have made their decision in free elections we will respect and work with the government of their choosing."

Satellites -- "Our policy in relation to Communist satellites," the report said, "is emancipation -- achieved not by the use of force from without, but primarily by the appeal of freedom to the minds of men everywhere. For the achievement of emancipation, our weapons are not military, but ideological, psychological, political, economic and diplomatic.... Our people must be alert to any cracks in the empire the Communists are trying to build. We must encourage and exploit any weakening of the bonds that tie the satellites to Moscow. Eventually the spirit of freedom may overpower the force of tyranny even in the Soviet Union and China. A transition -- perhaps over a longer period of time -- may take place which will eliminate the most dangerous features of the Communist regime -- its ruthless total domination of nations and of the individual."

Mutual Security -- The report endorsed the system of worldwide alliances and the policy of supplying military aid to friendly free nations. On the economic side, it supported "economic mutual assistance and development programs that meet the test of contributing to worldwide freedom; that are subject to meticulous country-by-country periodic reappraisal; and that are progressively shifted to more economical bases of extended private investments and loans with political and financial guarantees."

Trade -- The report called for "a continuation of the policy of gradual selective and reciprocal reduction of the barriers to a freer exchange of goods and services among free nations. Application of this policy should continue to be made with care to avoid serious adverse effects on business and labor within our domestic economy and to preserve at home certain types of enterprises and skills for reasons of national security. To this end, we support the judicious use of the escape clause and peril-point provisions in existing legislation."

It endorsed trade with Communist states so long as it "does not increase their relative military strength."

Cultural Exchange -- The committee called for expanded cultural and scientific exchange among all countries and specifically recommended "that the present law requiring fingerprinting of visa applicants be amended to eliminate the fingerprint requirement except when, in time of emergency, the President determines it necessary."

Immigration -- The report said "time and conditions have made obsolete the national origins law of 35 years ago" and called for a "careful study of these changes" as "the first step toward a more realistic modernization of our immigration laws."

Communist China -- The report said, "We oppose the diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime or its admission to the United Nations, because at present we see in those actions no advantage to the cause of freedom and much disadvantage."

Diplomats -- The report urged Congress to "appropriate sufficient funds for the salaries and expenses of our ambassadors so that the selection of personnel for these posts can be made entirely on the basis of individual ability." It also urged that each ambassador be "reasonably conversant" with the language of the country to which he is assigned, "thoroughly informed" on its history and traditions and "psychologically suited to live among the people of that country."

United Nations -- The report favored "the elimination of the veto power in cases involving the admission of new members;" an expansion of the UN's role "in the work of aiding the less developed countries;" and creation of an emergency UN military force.

Rule of Law -- The report favored "wider use of the International Court of Justice by member nations in cases where differences are susceptible of settlement by the court.... The United States should, along with other states, extend the jurisdiction of the court by incorporating into future treaties, in specific cases where the Senate approves, a provision requiring submission to the court of disputes involving interpretation of their terms, and accepting the obligation of abiding by the court's decision."

Defense -- The report said the free world must "maintain a great military force as far into the future as we can foresee" and said the U.S. economy is strong enough to "provide whatever is necessary to insure our security as a nation." It called for "a balanced and rounded defense. We must be ready with a variety of weapons and forces. No single weapon and no single service, by itself, can effectively deter aggression. The temptation to put too many eggs in one basket must be strongly resisted."

Civil Defense -- Emphasizing the importance of a civil defense program, the report said "the Federal Government can give impetus to the development of an adequate national shelter program by requiring that shelter accommodations be provided in any construction dependent on Government financing." It also suggested that individual communities "may decide that bomb shelters (must) be provided in all dwelling units."

Internal Security -- The report said that "the resources of all levels of government should be enlisted in the effort to assure internal security. The prevention of subversion traditionally has been the task of state as well as the Federal Government. Although the National Government must have the dominant role in the detection and prevention of Communist subversion, it must not preempt the field."

As for Government employment, the report said that "no foe of freedom should be employed or retained in any agency of Government. However, any program to exclude Communists and their allies from public employment must, in order to avoid injustice, be within clearly defined areas and have adequate procedural safeguards."

Disarmament -- The report said disarmament traditionally has been a Republican policy and that "all significant disarmament efforts have taken place during the administration of Republican Presidents."

It said, "The United States must strive constantly for agreements with the Soviet Union and other countries of the world for effective disarmament and control of weapons of mass destruction. We would also welcome agreement with the Soviet Union and other countries of the world on a permanent cessation of nuclear testing of war weapons. Such agreements must include a program of inspection sufficient to guarantee that these steps toward peace are not unilateral.... Failure to achieve agreement leaves us no alternative but to continue nuclear testing, for the risks we may incur from such tests are far less dangerous, and affect far fewer people, than the risk of permitting Communist military superiority."

The report also endorsed "a far-sighted agreement for the demilitarization of outer space" and said "agreements should be reached for a reduction in successive stages of conventional armed forces."

Human Rights and Needs

"By 1976," the report said, "we will be a Nation of 240 million people -- 60 million more than today -- with a labor force close to 95 million and a gross national product approaching \$900 billion. Ninety-five million

Americans will be under 20 in 1976. Twenty-two million will be over 65. Over one-third of the population will be living in the new suburbs that are springing up in every metropolitan area of the nation. The social and economic changes inherent in this growth are the concern of every American citizen and every branch of Government."

The report stated these basic beliefs:

"That Government has a positive responsibility to its people to maintain the conditions for a sound, productive economy...."

"That every American must have access to the best education his individual endowments enable him to use...."

"That every American should enjoy every reasonable protection against those conditions or accidents that threaten him with economic disaster...."

"That every American of whatever race or creed must have the chance to make his best contribution to society...and to earn a status of respect."

The report emphasized that individual initiative was of primary importance in achieving these goals.

As for Government action, it said, "Human rights and needs are best served by agencies situated as close as possible to the individual.... The Federal Government has a role to play only when individuals, communities or states cannot by themselves do the things that must be done.... The Federal Government should so shape its programs as to stimulate and supplement, but not supplant, state, local and private action."

Education -- The report opposed "any proposal that would result in shifting to the Federal Government the responsibility for maintenance and operation of schools, including support of teachers' salaries." But it endorsed a program of "matching federal grants for elementary and secondary classroom construction where need is demonstrated and local resources are clearly inadequate." The grants, it said, should be paid in installments over a period of years "to minimize the immediate impact on the federal budget."

The report also said assistance to colleges for construction of dormitory and classroom buildings "is justified in some instances." It recommended making community colleges eligible for matching grants for mathematics, science and language teaching equipment.

Civil Rights -- The report said "unconstitutional barriers" to voting "must be speedily removed;" "vigorous programs" should be developed to assure equality of opportunity in employment, education, health services and housing; and "high priority" should be given to "the peaceful and orderly transition" to "the day when segregation is completely eliminated in public places."

It said the Government should:

"Adhere firmly to the principle that the rule of law is supreme."

"Take effective action to deal with persons who use force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases."

"Make full use of its investigative powers" in school and church bombing cases.

Give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

"Establish effective, equal opportunity in all Government-support and Government-subsidized housing and enforce non-discrimination rulings in all other governmental activities."

Housing -- The report said "millions of new dwelling units must be built," but did not make specific recommendations on existing federal programs in this field.

Health -- Citing the need for increased medical facilities and personnel, the report said the Federal Government should carry out these "partnership" programs: "Assistance in the construction of buildings needed to accommodate the increased enrollment in schools of medicine, dentistry and public health if...(other) resources prove inadequate...; grants for a "renovation and repair of outmoded urban hospitals; mortgage guarantees for the construction of private nursing homes...."

Vocational Rehabilitation -- The report recommended a steady expansion of the federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation to a figure "of at least 200,000 (persons) annually."

Welfare Programs -- The report said "we will have to devise methods for transferring pension rights in industrial and union retirement funds" to preserve the mobility of the labor force.

It said "workmen's compensation benefits should be made more adequate" and "unemployment compensation should be liberalized to deal with temporary unemployment and provide for coverage in periods of retraining."

It said public assistance programs should be available "to any person who is hungry, homeless, disabled or sick," but the federal share of the cost should not be increased. Greater emphasis should be placed on "the prevention of dependency" and "existing limitations on eligibility for aid to dependent children" that put a "premium on broken homes" should be removed.

Health Insurance -- The report said "much remains to be done in the field of health insurance for people over 65.... We reject as unsound...a compulsory hospital and medical insurance law administered as part of the social security system.... Depending upon the rapidity with which effective medical and health insurance programs for the aged are developed by private insurers, it may become necessary for the states and the Federal Government to aid individuals who cannot obtain such post-retirement illness insurance under any private group plan. This agency would purchase such insurance for its participants from non-profit groups and insurance companies."

Economic Progress

The report said "the Republican purpose" in the economic field was to "lift the ceiling over personal opportunity (and) strengthen the floor over the pit of personal disaster."

But it warned that "methods that encourage...dependence on governmental authority are worse than wrong. They are wicked.... It is not enough that legislation be well-meaning, that it generously help those who are in real need. It should do so in ways that do not tempt into dependence and half-effort...."

The report laid down four basic "principles for economic progress:"

(1) "The best means ever devised to plan and organize the production people want is through private initiative exercised in competitive markets.... We reject the idea that Government price fixing, wage control, production planning or materials control make sense in peacetime."

(2) "No...forced distribution of economic gains, and no amount of compulsion or state planning, will make for economic progress in America unless we preserve and enhance the stake for individual effort."

(3) "A dependable dollar is essential to the strong and steady economic growth we seek."

(4) "Government has a responsibility to move effectively against either depression or inflation."

The report raked the Democratic record on economic affairs and attacked the Democratic approach to the attainment of sustained economic growth: "This new cult of forced growth calls for massive Government intervention, mainly through deficit spending programs and super-easy credit. Inflation, the energizing force of this process, is either to be accepted as the cost of seeking higher growth rates or it is to be 'contained' by direct controls on prices, wages, materials, production and trade.... We believe that this whole line of thinking can lead only to trouble for the American people."

Agriculture -- Asserting that "the modern family-type farm must remain the backbone of American agriculture in the years ahead," the report said:

"For the six 'basic' crops, we favor proceeding step-by-step toward levels of price support that will move these crops into regular marketing channels and not into indefinite Government storage....

"An interim plan should be considered under which a substantially larger acreage than at present would be voluntarily retired from crop production for the next five to ten years under the conservation reserve program....

"A 'Food for Peace' program should be developed which will help match our agricultural abundance with the unfulfilled needs of our friends abroad....

"We should press forward vigorously with programs of research to develop new foreign and domestic markets, including new industrial uses, for our farm products....

"The Rural Development Program (to help farmers in low income rural areas) should be pressed as vigorously as is feasible."

Labor -- The report applauded the 1959 labor reform bill (PL 86-257); urged "broader application of fair labor standards, together with strong unemployment insurance and social security systems; advocated 'technical and financial aid to areas of chronic unemployment in cooperation with state and local agencies;' and recommended improved education, training, testing, counseling and job placement services.

Business -- The report applauded and urged continuation of Eisenhower Administration policies of "vigorous, impartial enforcement of laws against monopoly" and "encouragement of new and small business."

Power -- The report said, "We favor the teamwork principle in the development of facilities to utilize the Nation's full and practical potential for hydroelectric power.... The Federal Government should not enter the thermal power field by building steam plants.... We also believe that...non-federal organizations can carry out most of the applied research and development required for the successful utilization of atomic power."

Water -- The report said, "We believe in a vigorous federal effort, supplementing that of non-federal organizations, to impound water, to irrigate land, to control floods, and to find an economical way to convert saline and brackish water to fresh.... (We recommend) that every feasible effort be made in the use of reclaimed lands to recognize the problems of current agricultural surpluses."

Minerals -- The report endorsed existing programs "to develop and wisely utilize our own (mineral) resources."

Public Lands -- The report favored "the use of suitable public lands for an expanding program of park and recreational development.... Federal land policy should also recognize the valid claims of grazing, timber, water,

mining and industrial activities to use public lands, where these uses do not conflict with a reasonable conservation policy."

Transportation -- The report said there was a need for "better coordination of the varied federal programs assisting transportation" and "a much closer relationship between the Government's regulatory agencies in the area of transportation."

Control of Spending -- The report said these steps "must be taken in order to reduce wasteful federal expenditures:"

"The President and those Members of Congress who are seeking to check expenditures with a low national priority, must have strong support from the public at large against the demands of organized, narrow interest groups.

"We need new legislative procedures that will enable Members of Congress to see, at any time, what impact their actions on individual money bills will have upon the total budget.

"Each budget, when presented to Congress, should indicate the nature of expenditure trends into ensuing years....

"The President should have power to veto individual items in global authorizations or appropriations....

"Consideration should be given to the creation of a continuing citizen body of the Hoover Commission type to review Government operations and make recommendations to increase efficiency."

Balanced Budget -- The report said, "We can and we must pay as we go for the cost of Government.... This does not mean that the federal budget will never show a temporary deficit.... But deficit financing must not be carried over into periods of prosperity."

Tax Reform -- The report said "major reform" of the tax system "is clearly contingent on the prospect of a surplus beyond the needs of debt retirement." When reform was possible, the committee advocated:

"Some reduction of personal income tax rates in all brackets, even though necessarily small at the outset... bringing down the ceiling surtax rate to a more equitable level; more liberal provisions for averaging of widely fluctuating incomes; a lower tax on capital gains that result from genuine venture investment and withdrawal of capital gains treatment from a number of activities that clearly do not merit it; and better enforcement of collection of taxes on certain kinds of incomes, such as by withholding of tax on corporate bond interest and dividends, if further study indicates its practicability....

"Some modest reduction in the over-all corporate tax rate; more favorable treatment of corporate income under \$25,000, for the benefit of new and small business; and improvement in depreciation allowances....

"Federal excise taxes, too, badly need reform.... Congress should consider converting our present selective excises, other than liquor and tobacco taxes, to a more broadly based tax at a rate substantially lower than those in effect. This should be imposed at the manufacturers' level so as not to invade the area of sales taxes upon which state and local governments depend heavily."

Money and Credit -- The report stressed the importance of "an independent Federal Reserve System" and deplored "the steady attack by leading members of the opposition in Congress on the efforts of the System to defend the currency."

It said, "We reject the idea that the Federal Reserve System should resort to a policy of loose money to make it easier for the Treasury to borrow...."

AFL-CIO COUNCIL

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations Feb. 16 concluded its annual mid-winter meeting in Miami Beach. The Council:

- Feb. 11 voted to sponsor a conference on international affairs to deal with "The Struggle for Peace and Freedom." The Council said the conference, to be held in Washington April 19-20, would be attended by the officers of all international unions, state and city central bodies.

- Feb. 11 adopted the following guidelines to govern the federation's activities in the 1960 political campaigns: (1) the AFL-CIO would participate in no primary elections except those in one-party states; (2) union officers would present labor's legislative views to the platform committees of the two national parties; (3) the Council would call a meeting of the AFL-CIO general board following the national party conventions to review the respective candidates' records and to determine labor's position; and (4) state central bodies of the AFL-CIO were told to refrain from endorsing or supporting either of the two Presidential tickets.

- Feb. 11 urged Congress to enact legislation (S 1046) extending the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to about 7.5 million additional workers and to raise the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour.

- Feb. 12 called for strong civil rights legislation "without further delay". The Council said an effective rights measure should contain the best features of the proposed federal registrar system plus the Administration's plan for court-appointed voting referees. (See p. 254)

(In a related development, AFL-CIO President George Meany Feb. 15 said the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, ignored an AFL-CIO offer to help stop anti-Negro discrimination in Washington (D.C.) construction unions. Irving Ferman, executive vice chairman of the Contracts Committee, said the group was trying "more vigorously than ever" to end discriminatory practices.)

- Feb. 13 called on the Federal Government to provide more protection for consumers. Citing recent allegations of administered drug prices, misleading television advertising, harmful food additives, rigged quiz shows and "payola", the Council urged the creation of a new federal agency, a Department of Consumers, and select committees in the Senate and House to investigate consumer problems.

- Feb. 15 outlined a six-point program to forestall the recession it predicted would come in 1961: (1) a reversal of the "tight money squeeze" and resistance to efforts to raise interest rates; (2) expansion of Government programs for public services, such as schools, hospitals, community facilities and homes; (3) increased expenditures for defense needs; (4) achievement of an "economic balance" between the Nation's ability to produce and its capacity to consume; (5) increased purchasing power with emphasis on raising the minimum-wage floor; and (6) revision of the tax structure to provide a more equitable basis for raising tax revenue.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) of New York Feb. 14 told the American Assn. of School Administrators, meeting in Atlantic City, N.J., that the Federal Government should provide funds for public school construction. He said the states, as well as the Federal Government, should increase aid programs to local school districts.

Rockefeller did not make clear whether he was in favor of direct federal grants to build more classrooms or the Administration's proposal to underwrite local school bond issues. He said the Federal Government "has a clear responsibility to increase its aid to education."

States could make greater efforts to increase local school aid, he said, if the Government would surrender certain federal taxes to the states. He suggested that the Government give up the 10-percent tax on telephone service so that the states could use the revenue to finance schools. (Weekly Report p. 179)

Earlier, the school administrators heard Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, charge that the Administration's proposal to underwrite local school bonds was designed mainly to benefit investors and bankers. He said "hundreds of school districts would be saddled with an indebtedness which they could not pay off." (Weekly Report p. 183)

In another development Feb. 12, the John Dewey Society, a group of philosophers and educationists, was told that the Federal Government must make a substantial contribution to education in the next 10 years. Seymour Harris, a Harvard economist, told the Society that the Nation's public schools will need a 100-percent increase in operating funds during the coming decade, more than state and local governments could raise.

Pressure Points

- CIVIL RIGHTS PARLEY -- Members of Congress, federal and state officials and educators met in South Bend, Ind., Feb. 13 to air their views on civil rights. Sponsored by the University of Notre Dame Law School, the conference was open to the Governors, Senators, Representatives and state university law school deans from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Wisconsin. Scheduled for discussion were civil rights bills currently before Congress, Civil Rights Commission recommendations, voting rights, school integration and housing.

- LOBBY DEMANDS -- Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary of Commerce, Feb. 12 said Congress was under heavy pressure from Washington lobby groups which were demanding excessive Government spending. The groups, he said, ranged from the far left to the far right on the political spectrum. Mueller told a meeting of businessmen in Grand Rapids, Mich., that the extreme demands of pressure groups in 1959 might have jeopardized the

national economy were it not for "a fighting, veto-swinging President backed up by a conservative coalition from both parties and supported by an overwhelming public opinion at the grass roots."

● **NAM ON DEBT** -- The National Assn. of Manufacturers Feb. 12 said the anticipated \$4.2 billion surplus in the federal budget for fiscal 1961 should be used for tax reduction rather than debt retirement. The NAM board of directors, meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., said the proposed surplus was only "a drop in the bucket" compared to the total national debt of about \$290 billion. The NAM is backing a bill pending before the House Ways and Means Committee which would reduce individual and corporate income taxes to a top rate of 47 percent over a five-year period and cut the basic rate on personal income from 20 percent to 15 percent.

● **AID TO ELDERLY** -- The president of the American Medical Assn., Dr. Louis M. Orr, Feb. 8 said the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging was "politically inspired" and that its chairman, Pat McNamara (D Mich.), "has long supported political medicine." The AMA has taken a stand counter to the Subcommittee's recommendations for federal health insurance for senior citizens. During recent hearings by the Subcommittee, Orr said, "observers heard little support expressed by the older citizens...for Government medicine financed by additional taxes and administered through Social Security." (Weekly Report p. 241)

● **EX-CONGRESSMAN LOBBYIST** -- John V. Beamer, who registered Jan. 19 as a lobbyist for the Fine Hardwoods Assn., is a former Congressman. He represented the 5th Congressional District, Indiana, as a Republican from 1951 to 1959. (Weekly Report p. 196)

● **NAACP** -- Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Feb. 3 sent telegrams to all Senators urging inclusion of an anti-discrimination clause in the federal aid to education bill (S 8) which passed the Senate Feb. 4. Wilkins sought to add to an amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) making loans available to private non-profit schools a clause barring any loans where there were exclusions "on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin." (Weekly Report p. 183)

In a separate action, Wilkins Feb. 10 issued a statement supporting Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) for the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee. The NAACP said it deplored what it called "intemperate attacks" on Powell. The Negro lawmaker has been the subject of controversy since the current Committee chairman, Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), announced his intention to retire. Powell, under the Congressional seniority system, would be eligible for Barden's post. (Weekly Report p. 226)

● **TOWNSEND PLAN** -- The Townsend Plan National Courier Feb. 13 printed a complete list of House Members and urged readers to write them urging support for HR 4000, a bill providing for retirement and benefits for all persons at the age of 60, which was introduced in February 1959 by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.). Courier editor George B. Fritz said the mailman was "one of the most powerful 'lobbyists' in Washington."

● **COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS** -- The Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO) in their February journal, The CWA News, listed as their four major legislative objectives in 1960: Fair Labor Standards Act (S 1046), increasing minimum wages; federal aid to education (S 8, HR 22); health insurance for the aged (HR 4700), and depressed area redevelopment (S 722). (Weekly Report p. 7)

● **AUTO DEALERS** -- Birkett L. Williams of Cleveland, Ohio, new president of the National Automobile Dealers Assn., Feb. 3 told the NADA annual convention in Washington that the industry must "police itself" to stamp out questionable practices, particularly misleading advertising, or face Government regulation. Regulation would destroy public confidence, Williams said, and undermine what appeared to be a steadily rising car market in the next 10 years. Vice President Richard M. Nixon told the group they should welcome the idea of economic competition with Russia since it would "bring out the finest creative energies of private enterprise."

● **POSTAL PAY** -- The National Federation of Post Office Clerks Feb. 5 urged all members to write their Congressmen to support a postal pay increase bill (HR 9883) introduced Jan. 25 by Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.). The Federation said 34 bills on the subject had been introduced, with many of the sponsors acting on the request of the Federation's executive board.

Lobbyist Registrations

Eighteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public Jan. 20-Feb. 12. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 195)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN TANKER OWNERS INC., 1411 K St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting American-flag tanker vessels and in shipping and petroleum legislation generally."

2. Registrant -- COLES & GOERTNER, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- \$10,000 yearly.

Previous Registration -- Browning Lines Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 670); Detroit Atlantic Navigation Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 746).

3. Registrant -- CHARLES E. POTTER (Ex-Rep. R Mich., 1947-51; Ex-Sen. R Mich., 1952-59), executive director of C.A.T.O. Inc., 1411 K St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- \$25,000 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad St., New York, N.Y. and subsidiaries: All American Cables & Radio Inc., the Commercial Cable Co., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.

Registrant -- ROBERT F. JONES, counsel for employer, 515 Perpetual Bldg., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which would permit merger of international telegraph companies."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Don Byrne Associates Inc., 100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D.C.

Registrant -- DON BYRNE, 100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills and statutes pertaining to aviation; all bills and statutes pertaining to labor."

● **EMPLOYER** -- E.I. duPont deNemours & Co., Wilmington 98, Del.

Registrant -- BARNES, DECHERT, PRICE, MYERS & RHOADS, 1600 Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Filed 1/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 200 and HR 7361"; bills dealing with distribution of corporation stocks under antitrust laws.

Previous Registration -- See Individuals category, below.

● **EMPLOYER** -- General Outdoor Advertising Co. Inc., 4320 Bladensburg Rd., Cottage City, Md.

Registrant -- BURKETT VAN KIRK, lawyer, 4320 Bladensburg Rd., Cottage City, Md. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which might affect outdoor advertising; Federal Aid Highway Act of 1959."

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● **EMPLOYER** -- Greg-Gary Corp., 7 Park Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

Registrant -- JUSTICE M. CHAMBERS, 2521 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 8, D.C. Filed 1/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Congressional activities in connection with various stock piling programs and certain provisions of PL 480."

Previous Registrations -- M. Golodetz & Co. (1954 Almanac p. 684), The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. (1957 Almanac p. 761).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Manufacturers' Assn. of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Registrant -- MITCHELL J. COOPER, 1631 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting Puerto Rican business and most specifically: amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act -- S 1046 and HR 4488."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn., 300 Tulsa Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.

1. Registrant -- JOE T. DICKERSON, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the petroleum industry."

2. Registrant -- JOHN R. LEWIS, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the petroleum industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Texas Railroads.

Registrant -- W.O. REED, attorney, 6254 Woodland Dr., Dallas 25, Texas. Filed 2/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To support such legislation believed to be in their (Texas railroads') interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy; and to appose legislation that they believe to be contrary to such interests."

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- APACHE TRIBE OF THE Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N.M. Filed 1/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- Claim to ownership of 'Fort Stanton' -- New Mexico.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Tlingit clans, Yakutat, Alaska.

Registrant -- J.C. PEACOCK, lawyer, 817 Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Compensation from the Government for extinguishment of the original Indian title of the above mentioned clans."

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- THOMAS DIXON, 1129 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Inactive at present."

Previous Registration -- United American Veterans Commentator, and under own name (1959 Almanac p. 714, 708).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Albert M. Greenfield (no address given).

Registrant -- BARNES, DECHERT, PRICE, MYERS & RHOADS, 1600 Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Filed 1/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- HR 6779, dealing with charity contribution tax deductions.

Previous Registration -- Petit Anse Co. (1950 Almanac p. 776); Assn. of American Railroads (1957 Almanac p. 743); New York Water Service Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 642); E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Albert M. Greenfield (1959 Almanac p. 694, 708). (Also see above, under duPont.)

Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- J. TAYLOR SCOOP, 400 1st St. N.W., room 819, Washington 1, D.C. Filed 1/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroad workers."

Previous Registration -- Registered for same union (1954 Almanac p. 704; 1956 Almanac p. 690; 1957 Almanac p. 768; 1958 Almanac p. 656).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Order of Railroad Conductors and Brakemen, ORC&B Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Registrant -- O.R. LUNDBORG, vice president of the ORC&B, 400 1st St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 1/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act and Interstate Commerce Act in particular."



Presidential Report

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FEB. 17 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 17 press conference, the 80th of his second term, held six days after the 79th (Weekly Report p. 235):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I am ready for questions.

RADIO-TV TALK

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Mr. President, just before your trip in December, you went on nation-wide television and radio to discuss that tour. Do you plan to do the same thing in connection with your South American tour and, if so, is there any possibility of your talk dealing as well with national defense?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will -- I'm expecting to make a television talk of 15 minutes at 6:15 on Sunday evening. I'm leaving early Monday. The talk will be in the general tone of the one that I made before I went to Asia, and I would suppose that such items as security and strength and so on would, of course, be included.

SHIPS TO ISRAEL

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Mr. President, in recent weeks, spokesmen for the Navy seem to have admitted that it discriminates against American ships in trade with Israel. In the view of -- judgement of critics, it does this by discouraging the owners of such ships from bidding on transportation that involves the use of Arab ports, because the Arabs refuse to accommodate the vessel. The effect, these critics say, is to comply with the Arab boycott of Israel. Would you say that this was in line with our foreign policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly not within our policy. Right after the Suez incident, you recall that the United States joined in saying that if their -- if the operation of the Canal was not so conducted as to be fair to the traffic of all nations, that this should be a cause of action by the united group. And I believe this matter has been up in the United Nations; well, I know it has, and -- well, I believe it has; put it that way. And certainly the United States has always stood for that principle. Now, I didn't know about the incident to which you refer, and I would suggest you ask the Navy Department itself about that.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

AIR FORCE MANUAL

Q. WARREN W. UNNA, Washington Post: Mr. President, in this morning's paper, sir, there is an account of an Air Force Reserve Training Manual which is casting reflection on the integrity of the church and possible Communist infiltration of it, as well as the people's right to know what is going on in their government. I wondered if you'd seen this, and if you have any comment on it, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: It was brought to my attention this morning, and I understand the Secretary of Air found out about it very recently, that he has recalled the thing and repudiates it as a statement of policy, of Air Force policy.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Mr. President, sir, in view of the increasing importance of the Vice Presidency and the ever-present possibility that he might succeed to the Presidency, do you feel that the Vice Presidential nominee of your Party should be hand-picked by the Presidential nominee as he has been traditionally in the past, or that there should be an open convention, or that perhaps the Vice Presidential contenders compete in state primaries?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I wouldn't know any reason for them abstaining from competing, from competition in primaries. Now, one thing we must remember. If we are going to have this closer relationship between President and Vice President which has -- during these last seven years has been very, rather violative of tradition, then these two have to be people that are friends. They have to be people that have a certain mutual respect. Well, that comes about because the fact that the Presidential nominee has some say in who the Vice Presidential nominee is.

Now, in my own case I don't mind telling you, in 1952 I put down a list of men who would be completely acceptable to me. And it was a -- not a long one, but it was certainly comprehensive. And I gave, turned over to the Convention, or the people in charge of it -- I said you can take anybody here and the Convention can have its nominations and so make and give their decision.

Now, there are a lot of factors of that kind in the thing, but I do believe that only in few instances, probably, has there been any case where the nominee, the Presidential nominee, has complete authority in this matter.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

CUBAN SUGAR PRICE

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, can you say, sir, whether in your opinion the United States should pay more for Cuban sugar than the price made available by that government to Russia?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you're getting into a question we've been studying a long time around this government. The treaty with Cuba is one of long standing concerning our -- their preferred position in our sugar market. We must not forget that we want to be dealing in such a way that the Cuban people, who are our friends, are treated justly and there is no action taken that is -- that in the long run would be detrimental to them. Now, as I understand it from this latest report coming out, out of Mikoyan's visit, the Cubans are proposing to sell sugar at the world price and, as far as I can see, on more of a barter basis. We pay more than the world price, and we pay in completely convertible currency, so that they have complete freedom. Now, there have been a number of economic, traditional economic relationships that have been either repudiated or disturbed or changed by the Cubans in the last few months. I would hope that this whole thing can be worked out so that the Cuban people will not suffer, and that the relationships between those people and our people will remain firm.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

FARM POLICY

Q. LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, in your farm message last week, you suggested to Congress that you would now be willing to accept some things such as stricter controls that you seemed to oppose before. Was that change prompted by, as some people suggested, by the hope that it might help the Republicans win more votes in the Farm Belt this year?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it wasn't done in that particular thing, but I would hope that it would appeal to a lot of people and, therefore, get more votes; of course I do.

Now, the point is, I have tradition -- last year, I suggested two different methods. Before that, I have sent down time and again a rather detailed bill, list of recommendations, that I thought would help the situation. It has gone so long and in such a bad way that no cure can be brought about rapidly, nor in a revolutionary fashion. Everybody knows that.

So I put down what I preferred, but I said within certain guidelines I would accept anything that didn't violate just good sense and trying to get the matter better on the rails. Now, I did say -- about controls; I said they must be realistically related to support prices. And that has a very deep meaning in that phrase.

WEST BERLIN

Q. CHARLES H. MOHR, Time Magazine: Mr. President, Chancellor Adenauer has expressed anxiety that any new interim agreement on West Berlin might erode the Western position there and be worse than the situation that now prevails. He also seems obviously worried about allied intentions. What are those --

THE PRESIDENT: Allied what?

Q. MOHR: Intentions.

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

Q. MOHR: And May 16 is sometime off, but can you talk any about what these intentions are? And especially in view of the fact you once called that situation abnormal.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course the situation is abnormal. But this is what would be my answer to your question: The three Western Powers of Britain, France and the United States, in a variety of ways, keep in very close touch and collaboration with the Government of the Federal Republic. We certainly expect to go to the summit that with anything, any views to be expressed there will represent the common convictions of the four of us. Now, that is all I can say in detail in that matter.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

HOOVER ON COMMUNISM

Q. LAMBERT BROSE, Lutheran Layman: Mr. President, you referred before to Mr. Mikoyan's visit to Cuba. And a month or two ago, J. Edgar Hoover, talking about another famous Russian's visit to our country, said that Mr. Khrushchev's visit had some effect in making Americans more receptive to Communism. Since it's the FBI's job to detect subversive activities in this country, is Mr. Hoover, perhaps understandably but unduly sensitive and apprehensive in this matter, or do you think his contention might have some merit?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't talked to Mr. Hoover about the effect of Mr. Khrushchev's visit. Now, I have stayed very -- in very close touch with him over the years. He is a man for whom I have the greatest respect, not only for his views but for him as a character, as a public servant. Now, this is what I do know about his views: Once I proposed that we study a matter of just inviting a very great number of Russians, particularly students, into our country. He looked it over and said he would not -- it would not increase the difficulties in his Department whatsoever. Now, what he thinks about this one, I don't know. I've never talked to him about it.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

LATIN AMERICA VISIT

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, in view of Vice President Nixon's troubles in his visit to Latin America, I wonder if the Secret Service or any of our other organizations of that nature are particularly concerned about your personal safety during your trip to Latin America and, if so, could you tell us what special measures they may have taken?

THE PRESIDENT: On the contrary; they have said no word to me about it. And remember, the Secret Service can -- limit their efforts to giving information and help to the local people. Our Secret Service have no authority in these sovereign countries, and certainly they couldn't widen or, by their own volition, establish a more firm security establishment.

And this is what I feel about it: In places -- any place in the world, you have some elements that want to cause a little trouble and to show a little bit of discourtesy. They might here. But when you've got a purpose that is directed toward the vast bulk of the people that you meet, you just can't worry about these things, and I don't think the -- I don't think the Secret Service worries too much about those. Certainly they haven't told me they do.

ARMY MEN IN POLITICS

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: Mr. President, we note that the father of your daughter-in-law is about to embark on a career in Florida politics. I'm wondering, as another old Army man who got into politics, if you had any friendly advice for Colonel Thompson. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Scherer, I learned about this this morning, because my wife seems to read the paper

in which there is this kind of news, so she called me in to read it to me. Now, that's all I know about it. And I think if he wanted any advice from me, he'd ask for it.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

FRENCH EXPLOSIONS

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: Mr. President, a few days ago France exploded its first atomic bomb. Since then, there have been reports that the French may explode a second one, and possibly a hydrogen device later. Are you concerned by this French action, or do you regard it as strengthening the overall defensive capacity of the West?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if you go back to 1947, one of the arguments that Mr. Baruch presented to -- in the United Nations, in the committee of which he was the Chairman, and to the Russians, that one of the great risks we wanted to avoid was that of having many nations developing this kind of a device, this kind of a weapon. Now, I think it's only natural that first Britain and then France have done this, in the circumstances of life as we now understand them and know them. I would hope that we could get the kind of agreements among the larger nations that have already done this thing to make sure that other nations don't want to go into the expense of going into this kind of an armament race and that would stop this whole thing in its tracks. Now --

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: This is not easy. We must realize that this spirit of nationalism of which we hear so much is not felt just by the underdeveloped nations, the one that the people want to be suddenly independent; it is felt by all of us. And the matters of pride and national prestige impel people to do things, I think at times, that would not be necessary. So, but I would say this, that our great hope is for agreement where we can stop the thing where it is.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Q. STEWART HENSLEY, UPI: Mr. President, in this connection, the Russians yesterday at Geneva turned down the plan you proposed last week to ban all tests except the smaller underground ones. They countered with a proposal under which they would permit Western inspection teams to make a limited number of checks of any suspicious program -- or explosion -- in the Soviet Union. Do you think this means we're getting closer together on this? What do you think about their counter?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, as a practical measure, I thought the proposal we put forward was a very good one, and it would certainly mark a -- or establish a very good position while we went along with the technical and political conversations that might lead toward the total ban that both sides profess to want.

Now, the Soviet proposal does seem to change their -- the criteria that they are ready to observe, which would establish the need for inspection. But when they say a limited number, obviously you've got a very long argument coming in, because now you get into the old numbers racket, that everybody seems to love so much, and just exactly what is adequate would be a very difficult thing. I say this: It does seem to be a move away from what -- a position that formerly looked completely rigid, and it certainly is going to be studied.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

INFLATION

Q. JOHN HERLING, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, President George Meany yesterday said that business groups and the Eisenhower Administration have joined hands in raising, quote, "the phantom of run" --

THE PRESIDENT: The what?

Q. HERLING: In raising "the phantom of run-away inflation" as a means of depressing wages. Do you care to comment on this observation by Mr. Meany, and do you regard the whole problem of wages, prices and inflation as a fit subject for the forthcoming summit conference on labor-management relations?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm not going to comment on Mr. Meany's remarks, one reason being that he makes his remarks in an entire speech, and I haven't read it, and therefore I don't know its context. Now, to accuse somebody else of bad faith, in

my opinion, is just not a way to win arguments. I try to take anybody's convictions and expressed opinions and weigh them against facts and logic as I understand them. I'm not trying to say that someone is guilty of pushing a particular doctrinaire position or doing anything else merely because, in this case, the Administration believes that we should have sound fiscal arrangements, avoid deficits that we pass on to our children, and, therefore, spur inflation; because inflation, in the long run, in my mind, is a tremendous and always-present difficulty and risk that we must face every day of our life, as long as we live, in a free country.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

PACT WITH ISRAEL

Q. LILLIAN LEVY, National Jewish Post: Mr. President, in a speech recently, Senator Javits said that it would be in the best interests of this country to join with Israel in a mutual defense pact. He pointed to the fact that Soviet arms and military personnel are flowing into the Middle East Arab countries, and expressed the view that a defense pact with Israel would serve as a deterrent to any Soviet-inspired or encouraged Arab military action there. In view of present tensions in the area, would you comment on Senator Javits' recommendation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know exactly the -- as a matter of fact, I didn't read this particular recommendation. I have heard similar ones from many people. The United States, as a matter of policy, has never been a major supplier of arms for Israel, and doesn't intend to be, nor to any other country in the area. As a matter of fact, I went to the United Nations and, making a talk about the whole Mid-East situation, said if these countries could get together in any kind of a program or plan for economic development of the whole region, the United States would be greatly interested in dealing with the whole group.

Now, with regard to the allegations of the arms the Soviet are sending in there, of course they have. We know they've been in that area, but Israel has also been getting arms from Britain and France for a long time, and, frankly, I think we're sending arms to enough nations, really. I think let somebody else carry a little responsibility.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

IKE VS. NIXON

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, there is common speculation in the political community that there may be a difference in approach toward public problems between you and Vice President Nixon in the sense that Nixon would be more a man of action, you more a man to wait until events developed to see whether action was required. He has stated recently, for example, that there should be a month-by-month examination of our military posture and military -- whether our security in the military field is greater now. Would you, based on your experience with Mr. Nixon, would be able to discuss or characterize any variations in approach that you might have, as distinguished from his approach?

THE PRESIDENT: All of us are human and, and consequently, I don't believe there are any women in the world, or two individuals, who would find exactly the same methods or use exactly the same procedures in trying to solve a difficult problem. Now, Mr. Nixon has been close to me now for something over seven years. In all that time, I know of no occasion when he's been excluded from any important group that is conferring for the making of policy or deciding upon action, and never once that I know of has Mr. Nixon been at any major variance with me. I think I've made clear many, many times the great respect I have for his capacities and for his character, and I would expect him to have some kind of different methods. He doesn't work with people the way I do; he has his own methods. I've had mine, that's developed probably over a good many years, and possibly I think they're pretty good.

But I certainly have no thought of trying to guide him as to what he will or should do. And one other comment to your question: Far from waiting each month to weigh defense requirements and defense production, we have -- the National Security Councils, in which nobody is barred from bringing up any fear or any matter, any preoccupation on his mind, any anxiety or conviction. Of course, we have to work by agenda, but everybody there is just as

free to express his opinion as a man can be, so that the matter of reviewing constantly -- constantly -- our defensive requirements and measures we take to meet them is a thing that is a day-by-day process.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

FOREIGN AID MEETING

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, in your mutual security message yesterday, you said that in March there would be a meeting of representatives of many nations to study the pooling of foreign aid. Could you tell us who will be at that meeting, what will be their objective?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can't tell you exactly at this moment, because I haven't -- if the final charter for the meeting has been drawn up, why, I have not yet read it. I have attended, or I have visited a number of governments and individuals talking about this matter. I've found a very great concern about it, and everybody feeling that there is a common responsibility. And there's one thought which I very definitely put into my message that I believe we should talk about a little bit, and it is this:

We are not just a mere group of industrialized and, say, relatively wealthy nations seeking to give something or put something into another nation according to our ideas of what will help them. I personally believe the whole free world should be in a cooperative effort to raise the world economy. I believe that, in doing the kind of thing that we are now talking about, we will be raising our own prosperity, our own well-being, and our own security. So that I believe that the smallest country can contribute something. It can -- as long as it's got the will and the heart to do the major portion of the work itself which must be done, it can increase its output of raw materials, all of the things that it needs to get the foreign exchange which will enable it to purchase from others, in the same way that we get a better market but we give them better markets all the time.

So I really think this whole matter is not just of a group of, let's say, "have" nations meeting to see how they will distribute the load that falls on them. I think in the long run we must have a congress of all the free nations so that we can work this out.

USE OF U.N.

Q. BRANDT: May I ask this question? Does that mean you are going to use the UN more than you have done in the past?

THE PRESIDENT: I am perfectly ready -- to my mind, of course, the United Nations is something that should be strengthened. I think it's done good work in so many areas, but there are, of course, difficulties because of its particular composition. But, in any event, I want to get over the cooperation between the user, or the primary user and the giver so that we will have an expanding world economy, rather than just say we are helping some particular group. I really believe, again -- and I must tell you, there is no program that the United States is pursuing now that is so much to our own interests as this one of mutual security. I realize it's the whipping boy for everybody that wants to have another dam built or something else done in his area. It's a -- it's got the political appeal of just an ordinary clod out in the field -- none. And, as a matter of fact, so there it makes a good whipping boy. But if the United States as a whole can be waked up to our best interests, this program will be supported generously.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

AIR CREW FOR MIKOYAN

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, Manchester Union Leader: Sir, our Air Force sent a safety crew to Newfoundland to board the plane of Mikoyan to see that he got safely to Cuba. Now, I realize, as the Air Force says, that this is done for reciprocity; but why would we have to send one of our Air Force crews into another country to board the plane of the Russian official to see that he gets into a third country, so that he can do down there and malign us? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: M'am, I thought I kept rather closely in touch with all the affairs of this Government. There is certainly many, and I think I do, in most of the important things. This is the first time I heard it, and I commend you to Secretary Sharp, and ask him what he thinks, why this is done. I don't know. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

SUGAR ACT

Q. DAVID KRASLOW, Knight Newspapers: Mr. President, will the Administration's recommendations on the Sugar Act contain a provision designed specifically to deal with unfavorable developments in Cuba?

THE PRESIDENT: No; I say what we are doing now is studying the program with everybody that is interested, both outside and inside government, and that program is not yet ready to go to the Congress.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

DEFENSE CRITICISM

Q. CHARLES E. SHUTT, Telenews: Mr. President, two of the many charges that your defense critics have made against you and your Administration are that the Administration has been complacent in advising the people of the danger we face in world affairs. The other is that economy may stand in the way of developing some weapon or a series of weapons we may need. Sir, do you believe that the Administration has misled the American people in any way, or that any money has been withheld from any weapon we might need?

THE PRESIDENT: If anybody -- anybody -- believes that I have deliberately misled the American people, I'd like to tell

him to his face what I think about him. This is a charge that I think is despicable, and I have never made it against anyone in the world, and I wouldn't as long -- unless he were in a bar of justice somewhere to be tried for something that was intolerable.

Now, I would like to see somebody -- people like yourselves -- take the whole history of our defense organization from 1945 until this minute, and see what has been done. Frankly, this nation unilaterally disarmed, and it wasn't until the danger or the great surprise attack in Korea that came about that we started in the other direction. And in almost every field of development we were behind. And we have changed our -- we had to change our policy at that time, back in 1950, and from that time on, we sought one thing -- adequacy, adequacy in our power to deter and defend ourselves, and particularly to help these areas which are so exposed to the menace of Communist imperialism so that they may give reasonable, a reasonable defense of themselves and their lives and their rights, while their allies could come to their assistance. This is what I believe we've been trying to do with all our might, and I get tired of saying that defense is to be made an excuse for wasting dollars. I don't believe we should pay one cent for defense more than we have to.

But I do say this: Our defense is not only strong, it is awesome, and it is respected elsewhere.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT SENDS MUTUAL SECURITY MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Following is the complete text of the President's Feb. 16 message to Congress on the Mutual Security Program (see p. 252):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

A year ago in my message to the Congress on the Mutual Security Program, I described it as both essential to our security and important to our prosperity. Pointing out that our expenditures for mutual security are fully as important to our national defense as expenditures for our own forces, I stated that the Mutual Security Program is not only grounded in our deepest self-interest but springs from the idealism of the American people which is the true foundation of our greatness. It rests upon five fundamental propositions:

- (1) that peace is a matter of vital concern to all mankind;
- (2) that to keep the peace, the free world must remain defensively strong;
- (3) that the achievement of a peace which is just depends upon promoting a rate of world economic progress, particularly among the peoples of the less developed nations, which will inspire hope for fulfillment of their aspirations;
- (4) that the maintenance of the defensive strength of the free world, and help to the less developed, but determined and hard working, nations to achieve a reasonable rate of economic growth are a common responsibility of the free world community;
- (5) that the United States cannot shirk its responsibility to cooperate with all other free nations in this regard.

It is my firm conviction that there are only a few in the United States who would deny the validity of these propositions. The overwhelming support of the vast majority of our citizens leads us inexorably to mutual security as a fixed national policy.

The Mutual Security Program is a program essential to peace.

The accomplishments of the Mutual Security Program in helping to meet the many challenges in the mid-20th Century place it among the foremost of the great programs of American history. Without them the map of the world would be vastly different today. The Mutual Security Program and its predecessors have been an indispensable contributor to the present fact that Greece, Turkey, Iran, Laos, Vietnam, Korea and Taiwan, and many nations of

Western Europe, to mention only part, remain the home of free men.

While over the past year the Soviet Union has expressed an interest in measures to reduce the common peril of war, and while its recent deportment and pronouncements suggest the possible opening of a somewhat less strained period in our relationships, the menace of Communist imperialism nevertheless still remains. The military power of the Soviet Union continues to grow. Increasingly important to free world interests is the rate of growth of both military and economic power in Communist China. Evidence that this enormous power bloc remains dedicated to the extension of Communist control over all peoples everywhere is found in Tibet, the Taiwan Straits, in Laos and along the Indian border.

In the face of this ever-present Communist threat, we must, in our own interest as well as that of the other members of the free world community, continue our program of military assistance through the various mutual security arrangements we have established. Under these arrangements each nation has responsibilities, commensurate with its capabilities, to participate in the development and maintenance of defensive strength. There is also increasing ability of other free world nations to share the burden of this common defense.

Obviously, no one nation alone could bear the cost of defending all the free world. Likewise, it would be impossible for many free nations long to survive if forced to act separately and alone. The crumbling of the weaker ones would obviously and increasingly multiply the threats to those remaining free, even the very strongest.

Collective security is not only sensible -- it is essential. That just peace which has always been and which remains our primary and common goal can never be obtained through weakness. The best assurance against attack is still the possession and maintenance of free world strength to deter attack.

The nations of Europe are increasingly assuming their share of the common defense task. None of our NATO partners other than Greece, Turkey, and Iceland now requires nor receives any economic assistance. Indeed, in rising volume, these nations are now providing economic assistance to others. Our NATO allies are also meeting their military needs to an increasing degree; several major countries now require no help. Our military programs in NATO countries today are largely designed and executed as joint cost sharing arrangements whereby vital additional defense needs are met through mutual effort.

It is clear that while every possibility to achieve trustworthy agreements which would reduce the peril of war must be explored, it would be most foolish to abandon or to weaken our posture of

common deterrent strength which is so essential a prerequisite to the exploration of such possibilities. The need is for steadfast, undramatic, and patient persistence in our efforts to maintain our mutual defenses while working to find solutions for the problems which divide the world and threaten the peace.

The Mutual Security Program is a program essential to world progress in freedom. In addition to its mutual defense aspects, it also is the American part of a cooperative effort on the part of free men to raise the standards of living of millions of human beings from bases which are intolerably low, bases incompatible with human dignity and freedom.

Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world have learned that it is not ordained that they must live in perpetual poverty and illness, on the ragged edge of starvation. Their political leaders press the point home. In a variety of ways this drive is moving forward by fits and starts, often uncertain of its direction. It is sometimes involved in free world struggle against Communism, sometimes not. It is clearly in the interests of the United States that we assist this movement so that these countries may take their places as free, independent, progressing and stable members of the community of nations. It is equally clear that it would be against our interests if this forward movement were stifled or hindered. The result would be to breed frustration and explosive threats to political and economic stability in areas around the world.

Equally with military security, economic development is a common necessity and a common responsibility. An investment in the development of one part of the free world is an investment in the development of it all. Our welfare, and the welfare of all free men, cannot be divided -- we are dependent one on the other. It is for each of us, the strong and the weak, the developed and the less developed, to join in the great effort to bring forth for all men the opportunity for a rewarding existence in freedom and in peace. World economic expansion and increase in trade will bring about increased prosperity for each free world nation.

New challenges, with corresponding opportunities, are now visible before us: the acceleration of the achievement of independence of peoples in Africa; the growing restlessness in the less developed areas; and the increasing potential for partnership and assistance to these areas as a result of the continued growth of the now healthy economies of the industrialized Western European nations and of Japan, Canada and Australia.

Free world cooperation is becoming the watchword of this effort. In the past year the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was doubled and that of the International Monetary Fund was increased by half. In addition, a United States proposal for an International Development Association to be affiliated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been accepted in principle and a draft charter recently has been submitted to member governments. I expect to transmit to the Congress recommendations on this matter in the near future. The industrialized nations of Europe, together with Japan and Canada, are notably stepping up their participation in cooperative efforts among themselves and with the less developed countries to promote growth. Similar approaches will be discussed at a meeting of representatives of a number of nations, to be held in Washington in March.

In our own Western Hemisphere society of nations, we are now joined in a great new venture, the Inter-American Development Bank. This new institution, formed in partnership with our neighboring nations, should prove of immense value in promoting the more rapid development of the member nations. Our participation in this joint effort is significant of the special interest which we have in the progressive development of our neighbors. Together with the very considerable dimensions of private and government investment taking place in the hemisphere, and the mutually beneficial technical cooperation we have so long enjoyed with our neighbors, it should serve to accelerate progress.

Thus the military and economic resources which we provide through the Mutual Security Program to help create and maintain positions of strength are properly to be regarded as what they are -- investments in the common defense and welfare and thus in our own security and welfare. This is a Mutual Security Program.

Our concepts are sound, our policies of proven value, and our will to meet our responsibilities undiminished and constant.

THE PROPOSALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

The form and general structure of the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1961 remains essentially that which has stood the test of experience. In the administration of the various mutual security programs, changes have been instituted in organization, programming, and management controls. It was in part for the purpose of analyzing and making recommendations for improving the administration of the program that I appointed last year a distinguished group of citizens headed by Gen. Draper. Many of the recommendations that they made have already been put into effect. We are constantly seeking additional management improvements to meet the program needs and difficult problems of operating these diverse programs on a worldwide basis. The categories of activity are the same as those with which the Congress is familiar. Adjustments in the nature and dimension of activity are proposed which reflect and are responsible to the changes in the world scene, in the degrees of need and of capability for self-help. These adjustments also are consistent with an analysis of future needs and of future changes and capability for self-help. This forward analysis was, in part, conducted in conformance with the requirement of law that plans of future grant economic assistance be developed and presented to the Congress. The detailed plans and conclusion on future assistance will be submitted to the Congress in the near future.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For military assistance I am requesting in the pending Department of Defense budget an appropriation of \$2 billion. This is more than was requested, or than was provided for fiscal year 1960. The request for a larger appropriation is not made in order to increase the proportionate share of United States participation in the common defense. Nor does it reflect an intent to embark on a vast expansion of the military assistance program.

The amount requested for military assistance within the Defense budget is in my considered judgment, and in that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a need for our defense equally compelling and of equal importance with the needs of our own services provided for elsewhere in the Defense budget.

The amount requested is the result of careful and detailed review of the needs of our allies to enable them to maintain the level of combat effectiveness made possible by previous military assistance and to provide, mostly on a cost sharing basis, for certain essential force improvement projects. Without adequate provision for maintenance, the monies previously spent would be largely wasted. And without force improvement, without the provision of more advanced weapons, the free world forces would inevitably fall behind in their ability to counter modernized aggressor forces.

The fact, if it is a fact, of reductions in Soviet military manpower, does not alter the need for the maintenance of our collective defense. Soviet military power, as Mr. Khrushchev's own statements make clear, remains great. Our plans have never attempted to match Soviet armed manpower; they have been and are designed to deter aggression. Of special importance is the maintenance of a strong and effective deterrent posture in the Nato alliance. As indicated earlier, the improving economic position of Western Europe as a whole makes it possible for Europe to share increasingly in the cost of the common defense, and for certain major European countries to maintain their defense efforts without United States assistance. At the same time, the requirements for modernization and improvement are of such dimension that our participation in joint cost sharing projects with certain European countries over the immediate future is still essential. Provision for such contributions is included in the proposed program.

The amount requested for fiscal 1961 is consistent with the recommendations of the bipartisan committee of distinguished citizens headed by Gen. Draper, which I appointed last year to review our policies and programs. This committee strongly urged the maintenance of a delivery program of approximately \$2 billion annually. In recent years, annual deliveries have averaged about \$2.2 billion. Deliveries in fiscal year 1960, however, reflecting the reduced appropriations of recent years, will fall back to \$1.8 billion or less. Unexpended balances carried over from previous years have now been reduced to a minimum and deliveries in future years will closely approximate the annual appropriation level.

In my considered judgment, an appropriation of \$2 billion for fiscal year 1961 is the minimum amount consistent with the maintenance of a firm and adequate collective defense posture. Anything less in effect precludes essential modernization and improvement of forces and limits us to a bare maintenance program.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Defense Support

For 12 of the nations with whom we are joined in collective or mutual security arrangements, we have for some years been contributing not only military resources required in the common defense but economic resources in the measure needed to permit the maintenance of such defenses without incurring political or economic instability. This category of resource contribution we term defense support -- economic resources to assure a defense posture. These 12 countries maintain forces of over 3 million men, more than the total number in the United States armed forces, and each of these underdeveloped countries, except for Spain, is part of the exposed land and off-shore island belt that forms the immediate southern and eastern boundary of the Sino-Soviet empire. Requirements in this defense support category have decreased somewhat; for fiscal year 1961 I am requesting for these programs \$724 million or \$111 million less than asked for last year. This reduced requirement reflects in some measure a gradual but perceptible improvement in the economic situations in these countries. More than half, 56 percent is for the three Far Eastern countries of Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam which have the common characteristics that they are divided countries facing superior Communist forces on their borders, forces which the Communist previously have demonstrated their willingness to use, thereby compelling these frontier nations to support armed forces far in excess of their unaided capacities to maintain. The amounts requested for these purposes represent the least we can contribute and retain confidence that adequate defenses will be maintained.

Special Assistance

Another category of international cooperation in the Mutual Security Program is the provision of economic resources to other nations where such resources are essential to the maintenance of their freedom and stability. This category of cooperation we term special assistance. I am requesting \$268 million for these purposes in fiscal year 1961. Such provision will enable us, for example, to continue aid to the young nations of Morocco, Libya and Tunisia, to strengthen the stability of Jordan and the Middle East, to combat the encroachment of Communist influence in Afghanistan, and to undergird the economies in Bolivia and Haiti. Special assistance will also enable our continued participation in such vital programs as the worldwide anti-malaria campaign.

Aid to Development

The achievement of economic progress, of growth, depends on many things. Through collective security arrangements, through defensive measures, by giving military aid and defense support, we and other nations can achieve a measure of security and stability within which the process of development is possible and can be fostered. The primary and essential prerequisite internally is the determination to progress and take the actions needed and to make the sacrifices required. No matter how great the determination, however, there will remain tremendous needs for both technical improvement and capacity and for development capital. If a pace of development is to be achieved which will meet the essential demands of these peoples, outside help is a necessity.

Technical Cooperation

Through our long established program of technical cooperation and by our contributions to the United Nations activities in the technical assistance field, we make a major contribution toward the satisfaction of this thirst and need for growth in knowledge and technical capacity. The Mutual Security Program proposed for fiscal year 1961 continues these vital activities and provides for the enlargement and extension of our technical assistance programs in the newly emerging nations of Africa. For bilateral technical assistance I request \$172.5 million; for our participation

in United Nations technical assistance programs I ask \$33.5 million; and to supplement our much larger bilateral program with our neighbors to the south, I ask \$1.5 million for the program of technical assistance which we conduct in cooperation with them through the Organization of American States.

Africa

Of inescapable interest to the United States in the world today is the increasing assumption of self-government by the peoples of the great continent of Africa, especially in the area south of the Sahara. This vast area deserves and commands the full attention and assistance of the free world if it is to develop its institutions and its economy under freedom. While the needs of Africa south of the Sahara for development capital are real and can be expected to grow, there is an imperative and immediate requirement for increased education and training. The request for appropriations for special assistance includes an amount of \$20 million for a special program to be instituted for the improvement of education and training in Africa south of the Sahara, with particular emphasis to be given to the meeting of needs which are common to all the countries of the area. It is my belief that this initial effort must grow significantly in the immediate years ahead and complement similar efforts on the part of other free world nations so that the capacity of the new and other developing nations in Africa to manage and direct their development can be strengthened and increased rapidly and effectively. Without such strengthening and development of education and training, the preconditions of vigorous economic growth cannot be established.

Development Loan Fund

In the field of development assistance, the Development Loan Fund is proving to be an increasingly effective instrument for response to those needs which cannot be satisfied from private investment, the World Bank or other like sources. It has assisted in the installation of basic facilities, such as power and transportation, necessary for growth in the less developed areas. Particularly important are the expanded activities of the Development Loan Fund in the field of private enterprise. The Development Loan Fund is opening new opportunities to build an effective partnership with American private enterprise wherein the private resources of the country can make an increased contribution to development in the less developed nations. The history of the Development Loan Fund activity over the past two years indicates that the flow of such loan capital has tended to respond to the degree of need and of capability. In other words, those areas where the determination and the will to progress are greatest and the capacity to use such resource effectively is the greatest, have been the leading recipients of loan assistance from the Development Loan Fund. I request \$700 million for the Development Loan Fund for use beginning in fiscal year 1961.

South Asia

Over the past two years a major share of Development Loan Fund loans have been made to the two great nations of South Asia, India and Pakistan, where half a billion people are deeply committed and irrevocably determined to develop and maintain institutions of their own free choice, and to raise their standards of living to levels of decency. The force and drive of this great effort is unmistakable; it warrants the full and warm support of the free world. We have joined with other nations in helping these countries; we envisage the total public and private effort to assist South Asia not only continuing but expanding. An increased amount is expected to be devoted to this great cause from the resources requested for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal year 1961 as these countries increase even further their own self-help efforts.

The Indus Basin Development

A development of major significance in South Asia is the substantial progress being made under the auspices of the World Bank to effect a solution to the complex and difficult problem of the use of the waters of the Indus River basin as between India and Pakistan. Vital interests of both countries are involved; the solution must involve a plan whereby the waters, on which the agriculture,

the food supplies, and the economies of the region depend, can be equitably developed and shared. It is anticipated that an agreement on such a development plan may be reached in the near future. Essential to its fruition is the willingness of nations outside South Asia to assist in the development plan, the cost of which cannot be borne by these nations unaided. Under World Bank auspices, plans are being developed whereunder the Bank, British Commonwealth nations, West Germany, and the United States will each contribute to the costs of the development plan and the supervision and management of the enterprise will be undertaken by the Bank. We propose to provide a measure of assistance to this activity through the Mutual Security Program in fiscal year 1961 and in subsequent years as needs arise. To assure that we can effectively participate in this multilateral undertaking, I am asking for authorization to exercise flexibility in the application of regulations normally applied to bilateral undertakings, if and when such exceptional action is required for this great project. The solution of this troublesome international issue should be of great assistance in promoting a peaceful and cooperative resolution of other divisive issues and encourage a maximum concentration on the major goals of peace and prosperity.

Republic of China

The Mutual Security Program can be expected also to be responsive to the needs of other areas and countries as their determination and capacity to employ development capital grows. We have received proposals from the government of the Republic of China for an expanded and accelerated program of economic reform and development to which we are giving close and careful attention. The vigorous and skilled population on Taiwan, the record of growth in investment and output, the very real potential for acceleration, offer a prospect for a convincing demonstration that under free institutions a pace and degree of achievement can eventually be obtained in excess of that resulting under totalitarianism. For this purpose, we envisage the full employment of both grant and loan assistance to hasten the day of ultimate viability and self-sustaining growth.

Contingency Fund and Other Programs

In addition to the major categories of cooperation which I have mentioned, military assistance and defense support, special assistance, technical cooperation and the Development Loan Fund, I am asking also for a contingency fund of \$175 million and for \$101 million to continue a variety of small but important programs.

The contingency fund is an essential safeguard against the unforeseen or not wholly predictable need. The record of the past several years clearly demonstrates its value as enabling prompt and effective response to the altering course of international events.

The \$101 million requested for other programs will permit our continued participation in UNICEF, in refugee programs and in the foreign programs for peaceful uses of atomic energy. It also will provide for administrative costs to administer the economic and technical programs.

For the total Mutual Security Program I ask \$4.175 billion. The need for these amounts has been examined and reexamined with great care in the Executive Branch. I am entirely satisfied that the needs for which funds are sought are needs which must be met and that the funds sought are the most reasonable estimates of requirements we can produce. There is no question but that the nation can afford the expenditures involved; I am certain we cannot afford to ignore the needs for which they are required.

CONCLUSION

The United States is a privileged nation. Its citizens enjoy a measure of prosperity and well-being and an extent of liberty under free institutions unequalled in the history of the world. Our ideals and our ideology place upon us a responsibility for leadership and for cooperation with other nations and other peoples which we accept willingly and with pride.

My recent travels impressed upon me even more strongly the fact that free men everywhere look to us, not with envy or malice but with hope and confidence that we will in the future as in the

past be in the vanguard of those who believe in and will defend the right of the individual to enjoy the fruits of his labor in peace and in freedom. Together with our fellow men, we shall not fail to meet our responsibilities.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NUCLEAR BAN PROPOSAL

President Eisenhower Feb. 11 released the following statement on U.S. proposals at the three-power Geneva conference on a nuclear test ban (Weekly Report p. 246):

The United States representative at the Geneva conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests is presenting today a proposal for the ending of nuclear weapons tests in all the environments that can now be effectively controlled.

The new United States proposal would ban all tests above ground up to the greatest heights to which effective controls can now be agreed, all tests in the oceans, and all underground tests above the present limit (or "threshold") of detection and identification.

At the same time the proposal includes provision for a program of joint research and experimentation by the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States to improve the detection of small tests under ground and thus permit the extension of the ban to such tests. Extensive research and experimentation is already underway in the United States to improve detection instruments and techniques.

The new approach, if agreed to, should allay worldwide concern over possible increases in levels of radioactivity since it discontinues all tests which can release radioactivity into the atmosphere.

As for underground tests the proposal represents an effort to find ways around the significant disagreements that remained unresolved in the technical working group which reported to the conference in December. The proposal would ban those tests which cause seismic magnitude readings of 4.75 or more. This is the level that can now be adequately monitored. We propose to express the level in terms of signal strength since Soviet and Western scientists are in substantial agreement as to the measurement of signals but not on the equivalent kiloton yields of seismic disturbances.

The United States, since the inception of the Geneva conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, has persistently sought a lasting, safeguarded agreement banning all nuclear weapons tests. We have, at the same time, indicated willingness, as in our proposal of May 5, 1959, to move immediately to consolidate in a first step agreement, the broadest existing area of agreement while remaining difficulties are being worked out.

With the failure to reach agreement after the technical conference which ended on December 19, 1959, it became clear that a controlled, comprehensive agreement could not, at this time, be achieved without great improvement in instrumentation or a degree of on-site inspection which would be impractical to attempt. Lack of agreement at the conference has left unresolved major technical difficulties in detecting underground explosions as well as the procedures that must be established if on-site inspections are to be satisfactorily initiated and carried out.

In this situation, the United States is determined to make all possible progress toward the ultimate objective of the negotiations. We believe that the proposal placed before the conference today, if entered into in good faith by the parties concerned, will lead toward eventual prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests under the practical and adequate safeguards that we deem as indispensable prerequisites.

If accepted, the proposal will end forthwith, under assured controls:

- (1) all nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere;
- (2) all nuclear weapons tests in the oceans;
- (3) all nuclear weapons tests in those regions in space where effective controls can now be agreed; and
- (4) all controllable nuclear weapons tests beneath the surface of the earth.

Moreover, it will permit through a joint program of research and experimentation, the ban to be systematically extended to

remaining areas underground, where adequate control measures are not now possible to incorporate.

These are initial, far-reaching, but readily attainable steps. They are steps which offer an opportunity to consolidate the important progress made in the negotiations thus far. These steps will also allay worldwide concern over possible increases in levels of radioactivity. More importantly, they will greatly enhance the prospects for future international arms limitation and control agreements.

It is our hope that the Soviet Union, in the light of a reasoned and objective appraisal of the facts, will join with us in this constructive beginning. Such an agreement could be a milestone toward the securing of a just and enduring peace.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

Jan. 25 -- White House statement on President's meeting with the Special Committee on Civil Defense of the Governors' Conference.

Jan. 26 -- Statement congratulating Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his 80th birthday.

Jan. 30 -- Proclamation designating week of Jan. 31 as National Junior Achievement Week.

Feb. 1 -- White House statement on President's approval of an additional \$113 million in the fiscal 1961 appropriation request for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to accelerate progress on a super booster program.

Feb. 4 -- Citation in making awards to four scientists for outstanding contributions to oceanographic research.

Feb. 5 -- White House statement on President's concurrence with U.S. Tariff Commission findings on insufficient reason at this time to reopen 1957 escape clause actions increasing import duties on spring clothespins and safety pins.

Feb. 5 -- White House statement on President's concurrence with Tariff Commission findings that restrictions on almond imports were not warranted.

Feb. 5 -- Proclamation designating April 14 as Pan American Day and week of April 10 Pan American Week.

Feb. 5 -- Proclamation designating March 1960 Red Cross Month.

Feb. 6 -- White House announcement that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the Federal Republic of Germany would call on the

President on March 15 and remain in Washington until March 17, enroute for a visit to Japan.

Feb. 6 -- Executive Order for the design of the President's Coat of Arms, effective July 4.

Feb. 7 -- Memorandum announcing membership of Commission on National Goals and letter to Dr. Henry Wriston of Columbia University acknowledging his acceptance of the chairmanship. (See p. 253)

Feb. 8 -- Remarks at dedication of new Veterans of Foreign Wars building.

Feb. 8 -- White House announcement on President's notification of Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson that he had set the 1960 "breakpoint" of the wool fabric tariff quota at 13.5 million pounds, the 1959 level. Imports in excess of the quota would be subject to an ad valorem duty.

Feb. 11 -- Executive Order suspending provisions of the U.S. Code requiring that the percentage of staff corps officers selected for promotion may not be larger than the percentage of unrestricted line officers chosen for promotion by the corresponding line selection board in the same fiscal year.

Feb. 12 -- Remarks filmed and recorded in observance of the 50th anniversary of founding of the Boy Scouts of America.

Feb. 12 -- Executive Order creating emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate a dispute between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. - Coast Lines and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Feb. 12 -- White House announcement of President's request for reports on use of chemicals and drugs as food additives from scientists at Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Agriculture and his Science Advisory Committee.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Dennis A. Fitzgerald of Maryland, no party affiliation, as a Deputy Director for Operations of the International Cooperation Administration; Jan. 27.

Whitney Gilliland of Iowa, a Republican, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board; Feb. 4.

George Harold King Jr. of Mississippi, a Republican, as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Feb. 8.

Brooks Hays of Arkansas, a Democrat, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Feb. 8.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture						
Commerce (HR 10234)	\$ 799,615,000	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 760,522,235			
Defense						
District of Columbia (HR 10233)						
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000			
District payment	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)			
Executive Offices						
Independent Offices						
Interior (HR 10401)	538,513,300	531,558,600	531,558,600			
Labor-HEW						
Legislative						
Public Works						
State-Justice-Judiciary						
Treasury-Post Office						
Mutual Security						
Second Supplemental, 1960						
Special Funds						

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through Feb. 12, 1960.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,023	10,400
Joint Resolutions	159	609
Concurrent Resolutions	89	590
Simple Resolutions	270	444
TOTAL	3,541	12,043

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2990 - 3023
HR 10233 - 10392

Resolutions

S J Res 157 - 159
S Con Res - none
S Res - none
H J Res 603 - 609
H Con Res 583 - 590
H Res 440 - 444

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

- HR 10251 -- Stabilize support levels for tobacco against disruptive fluctuations and provide adjustment re farm cost. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 2/8/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10307 -- Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 re rate of interest payable on loans made by Secretary of Treasury to Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration and on loans made by Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10310 -- Amend Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on Board of Directors of Central Bank for Cooperatives. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/9/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10350 -- Repeal price support subsidies; dispose of Commodity Credit Corporation inventory without disrupting normal marketings. PELL (R Wash.) -- 2/10/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10355 -- Reduce cost to U.S. Treasury of farm price and income stabilization programs; provide that producers may balance supply with demand at a fair price; reduce volume and costs of maintaining Commodity Credit Corporation stocks; provide distribution to needy and public institutions of additional high protein foods; preserve and improve status of family farm. POAGE (D TEXAS) -- 2/10/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10356 -- Similar to HR 10355. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10357 -- Similar to HR 10355. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10358 -- Similar to HR 10355. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10359 -- Similar to HR 10355. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10360 -- Similar to HR 10355. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10361 -- Similar to HR 10355. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10362 -- Similar to HR 10355. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10363 -- Similar to HR 10355. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10364 -- Similar to HR 10355. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10365 -- Similar to HR 10355. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10366 -- Similar to HR 10355. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10367 -- Similar to HR 10355. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10368 -- Similar to HR 10355. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10369 -- Similar to HR 10355. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10370 -- Similar to HR 10355. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/10/60.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 10233 -- Make appropriations for District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Appropriations.
- HR 10234 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 2/8/60 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3007 -- Authorize Federal loans to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities. CLARK (D Pa.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Carroll (D Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Engle (D Calif.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McGee (D Wyo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Symington (D Mo.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 2/9/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 10280 -- Extend Library Services Act for 5 years. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/8/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 10335 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend 5 years the authorization for appropriations. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/10/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 10378 -- Assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 10379 -- Provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 2994 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate requirement that an individual must be 50 years of age to be eligible for disability benefits, provide coverage of doctors of medicine under social security; increase annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from social security benefits. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.
- S 3010 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that benefits payable under such act or Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered income in determining eligibility of individuals for benefits from Veterans' Administration. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/11/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 10250 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate requirement that an individual must be 50 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10253 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who are 62 may retire on full annuity upon completion of 30 years of service. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10255 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide federal assistance to states which award scholarships to students of medicine and dentistry. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10259 -- Amend section 303, Communications Act, 1934, reapplicability of painting and lighting requirements of abandoned radio towers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10267 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to states to assist in day care of children. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 10316 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that benefits payable under such act or Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered income in determining eligibility of individuals for benefits from Veterans' Administration. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10338 -- Permit New York to extend old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage, under its state agreement entered into pursuant to section 218 of Social Security Act, to state and local employees who retired before acquiring number of quarters of such coverage needed for entitlement to benefits. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10341 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions to strengthen programs of research and research training in sciences related to health. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10344 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide an individual may earn up to \$1,200 a year without losing entitlement to disability insurance benefits or disability freeze. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10388 -- Similar to HR 10253. POFF (R Va.) -- 2/11/60.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 3011 -- Amend "An act to provide for entry of certain relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens," approved September 22, 1959. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/11/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 3008 -- Amend title IV, International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. LONG (D La.) -- 2/9/60 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 3014 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to require at least 50 percent of coal purchased for Korea be purchased from independent coal producers in the U.S. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 2/11/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 10252 -- Create and prescribe functions of a National Peace Agency. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 10273 -- Similar to HR 10252. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10276 -- Similar to HR 10252. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10278 -- Amend Czechoslovakian claims fund law. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 10281 -- Suspend granting foreign aid until all expenditures made have been audited and examined. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

- HR 10296 -- Prohibit agencies of the United States from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/9/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10325 -- Similar to HR 10296. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10339 -- Similar to HR 10252. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10342 -- Similar to HR 10252. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10349 -- Similar to HR 10252. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/60.
- H Con Res 584 -- Call for convention of delegates from NATO countries to explore methods of achieving more effective and democratic unity in advancing common interest. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 585 -- Express sense of Congress that U.S. moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons be continued. KING (D Utah) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 587 -- Similar to H Con Res 585. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/9/60.
- H Con Res 588 -- Express sense of Congress re United Nations Charter revision. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/10/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 589 -- Similar to H Con Res 585. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/10/60.
- H Con Res 590 -- Similar to H Con Res 585. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/11/60.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 10932 -- Amend section 9(b)(3) of National Labor Relations Act to eliminate provision prohibiting certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3003 -- Direct Secretary of Army to convey to Western Montana Youth Guidance Center, Inc., Missoula, Mont., property comprising a part of Fort Missoula, Missoula, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 2/9/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3006 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. STENNIS (D Miss.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 2/9/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3017 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain real estate to Oxnard Harbor District, Port Hueneme, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 2/11/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 10274 -- Equalize pay of retired members of uniformed services. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 10391 -- Amend "An act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved February 28, 1929, by paying to widows of individuals entitled to benefits thereunder. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 2/11/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 2997 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.
- S 3015 -- Relieve certain veterans who relied upon erroneous information from repayment of subsistence allowances paid to them under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 2/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10247 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. BROWN (D Ga.) -- 2/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10249 -- Similar to HR 10247. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10254 -- Similar to HR 10247. DOYLE (D Calif.) (by request) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10270 -- Similar to HR 10247. MADGEN (D Ind.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10282 -- Reimburse certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants for ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10299 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/9/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10300 -- Similar to HR 10247. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 2/9/60.
- HR 10302 -- Amend title 38, USC, re reduction in special aid and attendance allowance to seriously disabled veterans during hospitalization at Government expense. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/9/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10303 -- Amend section 512, title 38, USC, to provide payment of pension to veterans of Spanish-American War who served for 40 days or more. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/9/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10308 -- Similar to HR 10247. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 2/9/60.
 HR 10345 -- Similar to HR 10247. LANGEN (R Minn.) (by request) -- 2/10/60.
 HR 10380 -- Amend act of June 13, 1930. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10381 -- Similar to HR 10299. FORN (D S.C.) -- 2/11/60.
 HR 10387 -- Similar to HR 10247. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/11/60.
 HR 10390 -- Similar to HR 10247. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/11/60.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

S J Res 157 -- Provide for convening of a national conference by President of the U.S. of authorized representatives of institutions of learning to make a survey and formulate a plan for solving engineering, design and other technical problems which can strengthen the space exploration program of the U.S. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 2/8/60 -- Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

HOUSE

HR 10246 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries, expenses, research, development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/8/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
 H J Res 604 -- Provide for convening of a national conference by President of the U.S. of authorized representatives of institutions of learning to make a survey and formulate a plan for solving engineering, design and other technical problems which can strengthen the space exploration program of the U.S. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

HR 10297 -- Designate first Sunday of May each year World Friendship Day. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 603 -- Designate the rose as national flower of the U.S. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- House Administration.
 H J Res 605 -- Prepare and complete plans for observance of 175th anniversary of formation of Constitution of the U.S. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/9/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 607 -- Proclaim first week in May National Horse Week. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/11/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

S 3001 -- Enforce civil rights; provide schools for military personnel dependents in areas where regular schools are closed by desegregation; providing for voting referees. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Javits (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Keating (R N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Case (R N.J.), Cooper (R Ky.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Brunson (R N.D.), Carlson (R Kan.), Wiley (R Wis.), Fong (R Hawaii), Bush (R Conn.), Morton (R Ky.), Hruska (R Neb.), Bennett (R Utah), Allott (R Colo.), Beall (R Md.), Case (R S.D.), Martin (R Iowa), Aiken (R Vt.), Smith (R Maine), Butler (R Md.) -- 2/8/60 -- Judiciary.
 S 3002 -- Publish a United States Treaty Code Annotated. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

HR 10301 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re election of President and Vice President. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/9/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 10327 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 re court appointment of U.S. voting referees. BRADEN (D Ind.) -- 2/10/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 10328 -- Assure citizens of the U.S. not be denied right to register and vote in federal elections because of race, color, religion, or national origin. BRADEN (D Ind.) -- 2/10/60 -- House Administration.
 H J Res 608 -- Authorize the Speaker of House of Representatives to confer a medal on John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 H Con Res 586 -- Print additional copies of hearings on civil rights. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- House Administration.
 H Res 441 -- Provide additional funds for studies and investigations pursuant to H Res 147, 86th Congress. BARDEN (D N.C.) -- 2/8/60 -- House Administration.
 H Res 443 -- Amend rules of House of Representatives to permit two or more Members to introduce jointly any public bill, memorial, or resolution. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/8/60 -- Rules.

H Res 444 -- Elect Thomas G. Morris (D N.M.) to Science and Astronautics Committee. Elect Newell A. George (D Kan.) to House Administration Committee. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/10/60 -- Agreed.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 2993 -- Permit taxation by state or local taxing authority of privately owned personal property situated within federal areas which is used for a trade or business. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/8/60 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 10260 -- Establish the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 10343 -- Establish a body corporate within Department of Commerce to extend financial assistance to state and local governments or public authorities operating or providing transit and commuter service in major metropolitan areas. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 3004 -- Set aside lands in Montana for Indians of Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Flathead Reservation, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 3013 -- Amend Fire and Casualty Act regulating business of fire, marine, and casualty insurance in District of Columbia. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 2/11/60 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

HR 10245 -- License public parking lots and garages in District of Columbia. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/8/60 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 10266 -- Provide for a referendum in Puerto Rico on admission of Puerto Rico into Union as a State; establish procedure for such admission if people of Puerto Rico desire it. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 10346 -- Amend District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to increase tax imposed on gross receipts from certain sales. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

HR 10268 -- Incorporate Hall of Fame of Louisiana Purchase Territory. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 2/8/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 10329 -- Clarify certain provisions of Criminal Code re importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and reptiles (18 U.S.C., secs. 42(a), 42(b); re transportation or receipt of wild mammals or birds taken in violation of State, National, or foreign laws (18 U.S.C., sec. 43). CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 2992 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control grants; strengthen enforcement procedures. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Public Works.
 S 3020 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of the public interest. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Aiken (R Vt.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Moss (D Utah), Prouty (R Vt.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Engle (D Calif.), Hart (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), Yarborough (D Texas), McCarthy (D Minn.), Church (D Idaho), Muskie (D Maine), Case (R N.J.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Cooper (R Ky.), Williams (D N.J.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Young (R N.D.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Javits (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 2/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 10243 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control grants; strengthen enforcement procedures. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Public Works.
 HR 10244 -- Similar to HR 10243. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60.

- HR 10257 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10262 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of the public interest. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10264 -- Similar to HR 10262. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10309 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to prohibit rate increase from becoming effective, subject to bond, before a pending rate increase proceeding has been finally determined. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10311 -- Provide certain provisions of PL 335 dated October 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 724), apply to Mercedes division of lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 2/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10312 -- Provide a national cemetery at or near Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 2/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10313 -- Authorize bank protection and channel maintenance of Sacramento River, Calif., in interest of flood control. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10314 -- Amend section 44, PL 86-70, approved June 25, 1959. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/9/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10336 -- Clarify right of states to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10348 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act to provide a National Ballet School and National Ballet Company. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/10/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10351 -- Similar to HR 10243. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10352 -- Establish a national historic site at Old Fort Davis near town of Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10354 -- Similar to HR 10262. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10383 -- Similar to HR 10243. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/11/60.
- HR 10386 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey lands and personal property to Washington State. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 10248 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of Federal Government. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10256 -- Prevent use of stopwatches, work-measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in postal service. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10258 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10263 -- Provide free mailing privileges for physically handicapped persons. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10265 -- Permit weekly publications to suspend publication for not more than two issues in any one calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. KING (D Utah) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10277 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10298 -- Similar to HR 10248. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/9/60.
- HR 10317 -- Provide a health benefits program for retired employees of Government. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10318 -- Similar to HR 10248. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/60.
- HR 10337 -- Similar to HR 10248. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10347 -- Bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959. McSWEENEY (D La.) -- 2/10/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10353 -- Similar to HR 10248. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/60.
- HR 10382 -- Similar to HR 10248. FARSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/60.
- HR 10384 -- Similar to HR 10256. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 2/11/60.
- HR 10385 -- Similar to HR 10248. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/60.
- HR 10389 -- Similar to HR 10248. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/60.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2998 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to extend life of certain vessels from 20 to 25 years. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 3018 -- Authorize Maritime Administration to make advances on Government-insured ship mortgages. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3019 -- Provide certain pilotage requirements in navigation of U.S. waters of Great Lakes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S J Res 158 -- Establish a National Advisory Committee on Rail Transportation. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 10235 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise, by providing for fair competitive acts, practices and methods of competition. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10236 -- Similar to HR 10235. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10237 -- Similar to HR 10235. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10238 -- Similar to HR 10235. STEED (D Okla.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10239 -- Similar to HR 10235. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10240 -- Similar to HR 10235. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 2/8/60.
- HR 10241 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, by adding a new section to prohibit broadcasting material intended to deceive listening or viewing public. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10242 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to strengthen effectiveness of Federal Communications Commission in assuring that broadcasting licenses operate in accordance with public interest. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10261 -- Amend section 4(k) Communications Act, 1934, to relieve Federal Communications Commission of duty of making an annual report re personnel as now required. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10275 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, re hours of operation of broadcasting stations. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10315 -- Authorize exchange of certain war-built vessels for more modern and efficient war-built vessels owned by the U.S. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/9/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10340 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 606 -- Establish National Advisory Committee on Rail Transportation. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 2995 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to restore competitive equality to retailers and other distributors re certain sales to business and other organizations. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.
- S 2996 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1939, to provide a credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in the case of decedents dying after December 31, 1947. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.
- S 3005 -- Amend act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1426), re length of time by which the Federal Maritime Board may suspend tariff schedules. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3021 -- Amend section 309(a) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. ENGLE (D Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 2/11/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10269 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide deduction from gross income for contributions to nonprofit nonpartisan civic organizations. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10271 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to impose duty upon importation of bread. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10272 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10279 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide a credit against income tax for the cost to a taxpayer of increases in commuting transportation fares. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10304 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow a deduction from gross income of up to \$4,000 per family for tuition expenses paid by or on behalf of taxpayer, his spouse, or dependent for education at a non-denominational secondary school, college, or university. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10305 -- Extend to fishermen same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 10306 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to increase from \$10 to \$30 maximum amount of administrative exemption from customs duties (on articles for personal or household use) available to individuals who return from visits to foreign countries before they can qualify for regular statutory exemption. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10326 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is physically handicapped. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10330 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to prohibit deduction of certain expenditures as trade or business expenses. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10331 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide for withholding of tax at source on interest and dividends. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 10332 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide graduated rates of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10333 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide for additional information on certain returns. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10334 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal provisions allowing credit against tax and exclusion from gross income for dividends received by individuals. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 583 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Res 442 -- Direct Tariff Commission to make investigation of effect of existing customs treatment of shrimp upon domestic shrimp industry. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

Capitol Briefs

AIR FORCE MANUAL

Disclosures that a U.S. Air Force training manual, purporting to indoctrinate reservists to the Air Force's "security and education program," linked U.S. clergymen with the Communist movement sparked the third controversy in as many months over Air Force training policies.

In December 1959, a so-called "big brother plan," directing non-commissioned officers to check and report on the personal lives of enlisted men, was cancelled following adverse public reaction. In early February 1960, the Air Force was forced to withdraw a manual instructing enlisted men on the performance of household duties in officers' homes.

The latest manual was released Jan. 4 by the Lackland Military Training Center, Lackland A.F.B., Texas. It said pastors of certain churches were card-carrying Communists and that 30 of the 95 persons who worked on the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, under the sponsorship of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., were affiliated with "Communist fronts." The manual also described as "foolish" the theory that Americans have the "right to know" about Government activities.

After protests to the Pentagon from the National Council of Churches:

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. Feb. 17 publicly apologized to the church group for the charges in the manual; Air Force Secretary Dudley Sharp Feb. 17 also apologized, ordered the manual withdrawn and appointed a board of inquiry to determine the manual's origin; Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.) of the House Armed Services Military Manpower Subcommittee Feb. 17 promised an investigation, adding that the latest manual proved the need for an inquiry into "the whole Air Force system" of training manuals; Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) of the House Government Operations Freedom of Information Subcommittee Feb. 17 ordered his staff to "gather every fact" on what he called "this outrageous display of arrogance."

The House Armed Services Committee Feb. 18 authorized its Military Manpower Subcommittee to undertake a broad investigation of all armed services manuals.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Labor Department Feb. 11 reported that total employment dropped 1.9 million in January to 64,020,000. The drop was largely seasonal, reflecting a post-

Christmas reduction in retail employment and in farming, building and other outdoor work. Unemployment in January rose 572,000 to 4,149,000 -- about 5.2 percent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis, the same as in December 1959. The January figures for the first time included Alaska and Hawaii, the Nation's two new states. (Weekly Report p. 110)

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming Feb. 4 announced he had been named by the State Department to serve as chairman of an Interdepartmental Committee on International Health Policy. He said the Committee would advise the Secretary of State regarding "long-range goals and planning programs in the field of international health."

Also appointed to the Committee, Flemming said, were James W. Riddleberger, director of the International Cooperation Administration; George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Agency; Francis O. Wilcox of the State Department; and Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service.

OIL, LEAD, ZINC QUOTAS

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton Feb. 9 said he expected that the oil import control program and lead and zinc import quotas would be continued beyond 1960. Seaton said that as a result of mandatory quotas on imports of crude oil put into effect March 10, 1959, domestic oil exploration had increased and petroleum reserves also were expected to increase. (1959 Weekly Report p. 400)

Seaton also said 1958 quotas placed on lead and zinc imports had helped to raise domestic production and that lead and zinc prices were stabilizing.

NAACP RULING

A U.S. District Court in New Orleans Feb. 6 ruled that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People did not have to comply with a Louisiana law requiring organizations to disclose their membership to the state government. The enforcement of such a law, the three-judge court said, would be in violation of the First Amendment's freedom of speech and assembly clauses and the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The law was passed in 1924 to curb the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

(For Around the Capitol see p. 252)

FOREIGN POLICY STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Feb. 14 released a foreign policy study, "U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe", prepared by a research group from Columbia and Harvard Universities. (Weekly Report p. 95)

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said in releasing the study that it showed "we must continue to look a few hard, unpleasant facts in the face and react rationally instead of trying to wish them away."

The study said of the Soviet Union: if current trends continued, a further increase in its power and influence was to be expected; the single most essential fact in the Soviet leaders' outlook was that they saw the world in a process of transition, in which one social order, its usefulness outlived, was being replaced by another; Soviet policy toward advanced industrial countries was not to communicate them but to seek to bring about policy changes in their "bourgeois" governments that would weaken the Western alliance; Russia anticipated a time when, with competitive pressures increasing among Western countries, Communist markets would look more attractive; there was a possibility that the peoples of Eastern Europe would, in varying degrees, be more inclined to take their Communist regimes "as a fact of life -- like inclement weather...."

Dealing with the Soviet challenge should not become an exclusive preoccupation of American policy, the study said, but the "central focus" should be "the political growth and economic improvement of non-Communist nations". The study also recommended that the U.S.: not allow an imbalance of military power to develop in favor of Russia; be prepared, with its allies, to prevent further extension of Soviet power; continuously prepare to explore negotiated settlements of outstanding problems between the Soviet Union and non-Communist world; be alert to opportunities presented by Soviet "shortcomings and contradictions", and develop a sufficiently informed public understanding to support "heavy costs and sacrifices without the stimulation of crises or bellicosity, without wild alternations between optimism and pessimism".

BROADCASTING TREATIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Feb. 11 recommended ratification of two agreements to harmonize radio broadcasting practices in the North American area, notably by assigning AM radio frequency priorities (Exec Rept 2). The treaties were the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA -- Exec A, 82nd Congress, 1st Session), signed Nov. 15, 1950, and a separate broadcasting agreement with Mexico (Exec G, 85th Congress, 1st Session), signed Jan. 29, 1957. Participating in NARBA with the United States are Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and the Bahamas.

Opposition to the Mexican treaty, the report said, had come from the Daytime Broadcasters Assn. (DBA), which twice had unsuccessfully petitioned the Federal Communications Commission for extension of its daytime

hours. DBA said that if such extension were granted, daytime stations operating on channels assigned to Mexico would be precluded by the treaty from broadcasting for longer hours.

The Committee said it had delayed action on the treaties to give daytime station operators "the fullest opportunity to develop their case" before the FCC but that it believed "the national interest will be injured by any further delay." Failure by the U.S. to ratify the treaties would lead to ever greater interference by foreign broadcasts in the broadcasts by nighttime U.S. stations, the Committee said, adding the treaties had the support of the "overwhelming majority of the industry, including all the major networks."

PAYOLA INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On payola and other deceptive practices in television and radio broadcasting. (Weekly Report p. 239). Testimony:

Feb. 15 -- Cecil Steen, a record distributor, said he paid a Boston station \$1,400 in 1959 to have his records featured daily for 13 weeks. He called it a "normal situation" but said the handouts in some cases were wasted.

Jack Gould, maker of Paris Records, said disc jockeys had refused to play his records, because he did not use the distributor they recommended until he threatened to report to the Federal Communications Commission. He said his records "would have gotten very good treatment" had he shifted distributors.

Feb. 16 -- Donald R. Keelan of the General Accounting Office testified that between 1957 and 1959 four Boston record distributors paid \$40,472 to disc jockeys and broadcast station librarians. He identified the distributors as Music Suppliers Inc., Dumont Record Distributing Corp., Records Inc. and Mutual Distributors Inc.

The general manager of Music Suppliers Inc., Gordon J. Dinerstein, said his company had paid the money to "create and maintain good will". He said his firm stopped such payments when the Committee's investigations indicated "we may have done something wrong."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 11 -- The FCC proposed that Congress enact legislation permitting fines up to \$9,000 and imprisonment up to one year for deceptive radio and television broadcasting. The FCC said it currently was powerless to act in such situations but that the proposed legislation would give it the authority to act when its rules were violated by networks' station personnel, advertising agencies and sponsors. The proposal was similar to a recommendation made by the Subcommittee Feb. 6. (Weekly Report p. 238)

Five more complaints of deceptive advertising were filed by the Federal Trade Commission. The complaints were made against announcers who slipped in "plugs" for products or services without making known they were paid for. This brought to 42 the number filed by the FTC since it completed its 1959 hearings into deceptive broadcasting procedures.

FEDERAL AID FOR AGED

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging.

ACTION -- Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) Feb. 13 issued minority views on a report, "The Aged and Aging in the United States: A National Problem," released Feb. 8 by four Subcommittee Democrats. (Weekly Report p. 241)

The minority statement said the Subcommittee recommendations on federal assistance to the aged presented a "distorted view" of the resources already available to older citizens, failed to note the "startling growth" of private pension funds, raised "false hopes" as to what could be done by "Congressional enactments," and included a "paucity of recommendations to encourage individuals to help themselves."

The statement supported an "increase in Social Security payments," but specified no amount and criticized the increased payment proposals presented by the majority. The minority statement also favored raising the present \$1,200 earnings ceiling for Social Security recipients and advocated elimination of compulsory retirement practices.

The statement raised objections to all proposals in the Feb. 8 majority report, including those for a federally financed health-insurance program for the elderly ("destructive of the fundamental precepts which underlie the American family and our traditional approach toward community problems"); for legislation barring age discrimination by federal contractors ("Government contractors...include virtually everyone"); for special housing for the elderly ("inflationary"); for issuance of purchasing power bonds (a "drastic suggestion" which "accepts the premise that a further deterioration of the dollar is in prospect"); for federal assistance to nursing homes ("not warranted"); for establishment of an Office of the Aging ("would probably make no contribution to...basic problems which affect all Americans...inflation, rising prices, and Government fiscal policies.").

"Congress should establish a stable currency with constant purchasing power," the statement said. "If the Federal Government is successful in performing those functions which have traditionally been its responsibilities, many of the problems which have been reviewed at length by the Subcommittee would disappear."

COLOR ADDITIVES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On proposals (HR 7624, S 2197) for color additive amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act. (Weekly Report p. 171) Highlights of testimony:

Feb. 10 -- H.F. Dunkelberger Jr., National Canners Assn., said both the Senate and House bills "go far beyond the announced objectives they are purportedly designed to attain" and would "broaden the licensing to many substances...concerning which no question of safety has been raised."

Paul Gerden, Abbott Laboratories, said "if the flat ban of a cancer clause is to be applied on the basis of remote implications from inconclusive scientific reports," common foods and beverages such as cream, milk, coffee, tea, sugar and eggs might also have to be banned. Gerden said the pending bills gave too much power to

the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and should be redrafted.

Feb. 11 -- Dr. Thomas P. Carney, vice president of Eli Lilly & Co., testified on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn. and said retention of the Delaney anti-cancer clause in HR 7624 would stifle research on use of chemical substances to boost agricultural production. He said a synthetic female sex hormone, stilbestrol, was used in feeds to increase the weight of about 75 percent of all beef cattle under controlled feeding in the U.S., but that under the 1958 Food Additives Amendment new uses were banned because the product had been shown to produce cancer in animals. Carney said tests showed that no residue of stilbestrol remained in the animals' tissues but Committee members John E. Moss (D Calif.) and John D. Dingell (D Mich.) contested this. Carney said the drug industry would like to see the cancer clause changed to read that an additive, either in food or color, should be ruled unsafe for any use in food if found to induce cancer in man or animal when given "in amounts and under conditions reasonably related to the intended use."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 12 -- White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty announced that President Eisenhower had asked Government scientists at HEW, Agriculture and the Science Advisory Committee to report to him on the use of chemicals and drugs as food additives, that the President's basic aim was "to find out all the facts from a scientific point of view" and that legislative recommendations might be forthcoming.

Feb. 17 -- The Food and Drug Administration opened hearings on protests from the lipstick industry against a pending ban on 14 coal-tar colors. The ban, originally scheduled to take effect Feb. 1, was postponed pending the hearings. Dr. O. Garth Fitzhugh, chief of the FDA toxicity branch, said three coal-tar colors used in lipsticks had been proved harmful to test animals.

Feb. 18 -- Dr. B.T. Shaw, head of the Agriculture Department's research activities, said in an interview, "I don't think we can live with a law that says you can't add chemicals (to feeds and foods) which are essential to growth." Shaw said the Department had "no differences" with FDA in the "important and basic objective of protecting the public," but he believed the decision on additives should be left to professional scientific judgment of what was best in each case.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

The House Feb. 16 adopted a resolution (S Con Res 82) extending the existence of the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems through Sept. 30, 1960. The Senate adopted the resolution Feb. 9. (Weekly Report p. 242)

The following changes were made Feb. 17 in the Senate Rules and Administration Committee: Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) resigned from the Smithsonian Institution and Restaurant Subcommittees and was assigned to the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee; Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) resigned from the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee and was assigned to the Smithsonian Institution Subcommittee; Sen. C. Norman Brunsdale (R N.D.) was assigned to the Printing, Library and Restaurant Subcommittees.

Brunsdale Feb. 17 was appointed to the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library, replacing Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.).

FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

HELD HEARING -- On the Administration's farm program.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson proposed farm legislation to reduce price supports and eliminate production controls for wheat. The draft bill, he said, expressed the Eisenhower Administration's solution to the wheat surplus problem, but he indicated willingness to accept, as did the President in his farm message, more rigid controls as long as they did not cause overproduction or raise price supports above existing levels. (Weekly Report p. 247)

The proposed wheat legislation would:

- Eliminate acreage allotments, effective with the 1961 crop.
- Set price supports for the 1961, 1962 and 1963 crops at 75 percent of the previous three-year average.
- Set price supports for the 1964 crop and each year thereafter at 90 percent of the previous three-year average.
- Bar sales of wheat from Government stocks except "on the basis of 100 percent of the three-year average price used in determining the price support level."

In addition, Benson proposed extending the Conservation Reserve Program for three years, with a goal of retiring 60 million acres. (The CRP was expected to bank about 28 million acres during 1960.)

Benson said the tobacco price support bill (HR 9664) which cleared Congress Feb. 15 was a "limited step in the right direction" and that he would recommend that the President approve it. (See p. 250)

Benson said he favored broadening the Food-for-Peace plan under which the U.S. ships surplus commodities to underdeveloped countries. He also asked Congress to raise interest rates on rural electrification loans to cover the cost of the loans to the Treasury. The existing rate was 2 percent a year.

AID TO EDUCATION

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 18 agreed unanimously to transmit to the full Committee an amended bill (HR 10128) to provide \$975 million in federal grants to the states over three years for construction of public school classrooms. Subcommittee Chairman Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) said the full Committee would take up the bill Feb. 25.

Under the bill, the Federal Government would make outright grants of \$325 million in the first year for school construction. The money would be apportioned to the states on the basis of school-age population of 5 to 17 years. Unlike the aid-to-education bill (S 8) passed by the Senate Feb. 4, HR 10128 would not allocate larger proportions of the federal grants to poor states than to rich states and would not permit the money to be used for payment of teachers' salaries. (Weekly Report p. 183)

In the second and third years, under HR 10128, federal grants would also be \$325 million annually, but the states would be required to match the grants on a 50-50 basis. Also during the second and third years, the states would have the option of using the money either to build schools in local school districts or to help finance the debt service (principal and interest payments) on 25-year school construction bonds to be issued by the local districts. If this option were chosen, half the local school

district's debt service obligation would be met from the federal grants, the other half from the state matching fund.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), a Subcommittee member, reportedly had the backing of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and the Democratic Study Group, of which Thompson is secretary. (Weekly Report p. 39)

WORLD COURT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- Feb. 17 on a resolution (S Res 94) to repeal the 1946 "Connally Amendment," reserving for the United States the right to decide for itself whether domestic jurisdiction was involved in cases before the International Court of Justice. (Weekly Report p. 171)

Before taking testimony, Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), put into the record a letter from former Sen. Tom Connally (D Texas 1929-53), author of the amendment, saying the repeal plan "would be most unwise". Fulbright said 3,000 communications received by the Committee opposing the resolution were the "products of an organized campaign." Testimony:

Feb. 17 -- Representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, For America, the Congress of Freedom and the National Sojourners opposed S Res 94. Representatives of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Americans for Democratic Action favored the resolution.

DEFENSE DEBATE

Little that had not already been said emerged from a fifth and fitful week of testimony before Congressional committees on the Administration's defense and space programs. (Weekly Report p. 240) Major developments:

● Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, Feb. 15 revealed that the Budget Bureau had agreed to restore some, but not all, of the funds requested by the Atomic Energy Commission for its nuclear-powered rocket program, Project Rover.

● Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) of the House Science and Astronautics Committee Feb. 17 wrote President Eisenhower that testimony by Army officials regarding the Administration's decision to withhold \$137 million voted by Congress in 1959 to develop the Nike-Zeus anti-missile system had convinced him "release of these funds to the Army at this time is essential."

● President Eisenhower, asked at his Feb. 17 press conference whether he believed his Administration "has misled the American people," retorted that such a charge was "despicable". The Nation's defense, he said, was "not only strong, it is awesome." (For text, see p. 272)

● Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), commenting on the Feb. 17 appearance of Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles before Jackson's National Policy Machinery Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee, said: "The Russians think we're rich, fat and slap-happy, and have no real staying power."

● Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, who retired Jan. 31 as head of the Army's missile program, told the House Science and Astronautics Committee Feb. 18 that the division of the space program into civilian and military fields was "totally incorrect." He called for a single program within the Defense Department under a joint command representing all three military services and the scientific community.



AEC UNVEILS 10-YEAR NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PROGRAM

Three major developments have helped to cool off a superheated dispute between Democrats and Republicans over the Atomic Energy Commission's civilian power program. This became apparent Feb. 16 as the Joint Atomic Energy Committee began its annual hearings on the "Development, Growth, and State of the Atomic Energy Industry." Opening testimony by AEC Chairman John A. McCone pointed up these changes:

- Both Soviet and Euratom plans for building large-scale nuclear power plants have been scaled back over the past year, leaving Democratic proponents of a massive U.S. program on considerably weaker ground.

- At the same time, AEC has responded to the Joint Committee's prodding by drawing up a 10-year nuclear power program involving substantial federal outlays.

- Finally, prospects for greater private initiative in building power plants have brightened, after a long period of pessimism.

These developments do not herald an era of complete agreement over the pace and scope of the civilian power program. They serve, nevertheless, to place in new perspective what has been a highly partisan issue.

Background

Passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, opening the door to private participation in the development of nuclear power, was followed by glowing estimates of the speed with which the utility industry would turn to the new energy source. Typical of these forecasts was one made in 1955 by W. Kenneth Davis, then Director of AEC's Division of Reactor Development. He predicted that the installed capacity of power reactors would reach 2 million electrical kilowatts by the end of 1960 and about 5 million EKW by the end of 1965.

This early optimism faded rapidly, however, as the electric utility industry manifested increasing reluctance to enter the new field. Not only were U.S. supplies of low-cost conventional fuels abundant; the capital costs of nuclear power plants proved to be considerably higher than estimated. Only a handful of utility firms responded to AEC's offers of research and development assistance in the construction of nuclear power plants.

Meanwhile, however, the British had launched a nuclear power program of major proportions, designed to reduce their dependence on imported fuels. The Soviets in 1956 announced a five-year plan to install 2.5 million EKW of nuclear power capacity. These developments led Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and other Democratic members of the Joint Committee to charge that the United States was in danger of losing its preeminence in the nuclear power field and to urge a "crash" program.

Debate over the "kilowatt race" reached a high point in 1956 when the Senate voted 49-40 to pass Gore's bill authorizing AEC to build several full-scale nuclear power plants at a cost of \$400 million. The bill was defeated in the House, however, in the face of strong opposition from AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss. (1956 Almanac p. 542)

Congressional enthusiasm for a "crash" program slackened after 1956, but the Democratic majority on the Joint Committee continued to press for greater Government initiative in the nuclear power field, particularly in the construction of both prototype and demonstration plants.

In August 1958, following Strauss' retirement from AEC, the Committee issued a "Proposed Expanded Civilian Nuclear Power Program." Aimed at achieving competitive nuclear power in the United States by 1970 and in some other areas by 1968, it called for 21 new reactor projects over a five-to-seven-year period, at an estimated additional cost of \$875 million. It was in response to this proposal that AEC in 1959 accepted a 10-year target date for competitive nuclear power and proceeded to draft the detailed program submitted to the Committee on Feb. 16.

AEC's Program

As outlined by Chairman McCone, the AEC program envisions no basic change in the scope of Government responsibility. The Commission proposes that it continue to construct promising experimental power reactors, assist industry in building larger prototypes, and leave to industry primary responsibility for large commercial size nuclear power stations. No further mention is made of McCone's 1959 proposal that Congress authorize AEC to subsidize the construction of large-scale demonstration plants.

In two other respects, however, the new program marks a departure from past policy and practice. First, AEC now emphasizes "the development of prototypes for large central station power plants," in contrast to its earlier emphasis on a variety of plant sizes. Second, the Commission now envisions a rough time-schedule for the achievement of competitive nuclear power in terms of various reactor concepts. This schedule indicates that, whereas 1968 is the target date for "achieving competitive power in high cost energy areas," the Commission in fact expects that certain types of plants will prove to be economical in the near future.

Here, in the order of their estimated target dates, are the power reactor concepts on which AEC is working, the status of their construction, and Commission proposals for future construction:

Pressurized Water Reactors -- There is a "relatively high probability" that light water cooled reactors, which include the PWR and the boiling water reactor, can achieve competitive power in certain areas in the "reasonably near future." Oldest of AEC's power reactor concepts, the PWR powers most of the U.S. nuclear submarines as well as the Nation's only full-scale nuclear power plant now in operation, the Shippingport, Pa., 60,000-EKW plant operated by Duquesne Power & Light Co. Other PWR projects underway or contemplated include:

- A 110,000-EKW plant at Rowe, Mass., to be operated by Yankee Atomic Electric Co., scheduled to go critical later this year.

- A 151,000-EKW plant at Indian Point, N.Y., built by Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, due to start up in 1961.

- A 5,000-EKW plant at Liberty, Pa., built by Saxton Nuclear Experimental Corp. to furnish steam to the Pennsylvania Electric Co., scheduled to start up in 1962.

- A 16,000-EKW plant, for which AEC has received five industry proposals, to be completed in 1962.

For the future, AEC believes that operating experience with the foregoing reactors may justify construction of one additional PWR prototype beginning in 1963 or 1964.

Boiling Water Reactors -- Principal operating BWR is AEC's experimental reactor at Argonne National Laboratory, originally rated at 5,000 thermal kilowatts and now being raised to 100,000 thermal kilowatts. Other BWR projects underway or contemplated include:

- A 5,000-EKW plant at Vallecitos, Calif., now undergoing modification, built by General Electric as a pilot model for the following reactor.

- A 180,000-EKW plant at Morris, Ill., known as the Dresden Nuclear Power Station, built by GE for Commonwealth Edison Co., scheduled to begin operating later in 1960.

- A 16,000-EKW plant at Elk River, Minn., built for Rural Power Cooperative Assn., scheduled to begin operating later in 1960.

- A 48,000-EKW plant at Humboldt Bay, Calif., built for Pacific Gas & Electric Co., scheduled to start up in 1962.

- A 50,000 to 75,000-EKW plant, for which AEC is now negotiating with Consumers Power Co. of Michigan, which is scheduled to be completed in 1963.

- A 50,000-EKW plant, for which AEC is waiting construction proposals, to be completed in 1964.

Pending study of operating results from these plants in 1963 or 1964, AEC contemplates no further construction of large boiling water experimental or prototype reactors.

Nuclear Superheat Reactors -- A variation of the foregoing light water cooled reactors, this concept is being tested by AEC at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho. Two projects based on this concept are underway:

- A 62,000-EKW plant near Sioux Falls, S.D., under construction for the Northern States Power Co., scheduled to start up in 1962.

- A 16,000-EKW plant, to be built by the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, scheduled to start up in early 1963.

If data from these projects confirm "the prediction that nuclear superheat can substantially lower power costs in boiling water reactors," AEC may propose construction of a 100,000-EKW prototype in 1963. Success in all of these undertakings, AEC believes, "should permit utilities in certain areas of the country to decide on economic grounds to construct a large (300,000-EKW) integral superheat plant."

Organic Moderated Reactors -- Encouraged by experience with experimental models of this concept, AEC believes there is "relatively high probability" that this type will be competitive in high cost fuel areas by the middle 1960s. Two projects are underway, one is contemplated:

- A 40,000-thermal-kilowatt reactor, to be built by AEC at the National Reactor Testing Station, with start-up scheduled for 1963.

- A 11,000-EKW reactor at Piqua, Ohio, built for that city and scheduled to be operating in 1961.

- A 50,000 to 100,000-EKW prototype, for which AEC has invited proposals, to be completed in 1964. (If no acceptable proposals are received, AEC proposes to build the plant itself.)

Sodium Cooled Reactors -- AEC believes this type has "a high potential for achieving competitive power in large areas of the U.S. in the late 1960s or early 1970s." Apart from a number of experimental reactors built by AEC, two commercial size projects are underway:

- A 94,000-EKW plant at Monroe, Mich., built by Power Reactor Development Corp., scheduled to "go critical" later in 1960.

- A 75,000-EKW plant at Hallam, Neb., built for Consumers Public Power District, to be completed in 1962.

Gas Cooled Reactors -- The British first developed this concept, using natural uranium. AEC's approach calls for enriched uranium, and holds out the promise of competitive status "by the early 1970s". Two projects are underway:

- A 22,300-EKW experimental reactor, now under construction at Oak Ridge, Tenn. by AEC, scheduled to begin operating in 1962. (AEC agreed to build this reactor under pressure from the Joint Committee.)

- A 40,000-EKW plant, designed for the Philadelphia Electric Co., due to be completed in 1963.

Outlook

AEC is planning to build experimental reactors based on a number of other concepts as well, but the foregoing list comprises those projects believed closest to commercial realization. Compared with the 1955 estimate of installed generating capacity in 1960 and 1965, the list is disappointing. The present schedule calls for little more than 1 million EKW by 1965. According to AEC Chairman McCone, however, there are grounds for believing that the utility industry, acting largely on its own, will build many additional plants.

This view, he told the Joint Committee Feb. 16, "is prompted by the dramatic developments in diminishing capital costs and lowering power costs of the two most advanced reactor concepts," the PWR and BWR. McCone's reference was to offers by Westinghouse Co. and General Electric Co., developers respectively of the PWR and BWR concepts, to build 300,000 EKW plants at a cost of about \$200 per kilowatt, and to offer a guaranteed fuel life. Two California utility companies are actively negotiating with the manufacturers, McCone said.

The cost of AEC's own proposed program, he estimated, would average about \$200 million a year through 1969. That, however, is about what AEC has been spending on the civilian power program, and falls considerably short of the stepped-up expenditures suggested by the Joint Committee in 1958. Even before McCone began his testimony, Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) noted "a big gap in prototype construction with no starts from now until fiscal 1962." What, he asked, would happen to the atomic equipment industry during this period? This question suggests the possibility that Democrats on the Joint Committee may try to step up the pace of AEC's proposed construction schedule. But there is little chance that the acrid debate of the Strauss period will ensue. And AEC's position has been strengthened considerably by declining pressure from abroad to enter a "kilowatt race".

CQ House Vote 4.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 5.)

House Passes Bill Authorizing Federal Withholding of City Payroll Taxes Levied on the Salaries of Federal Employees

4. HR 3151. Authorize the Federal Government to withhold city payroll taxes from salaries of federal employees in cities of 50,000 or more population that levy such taxes. (The Administration-supported bill would cover about 20 cities in five states -- Ala., Ky., Mo., Ohio and Pa.) Passed 222-160 (D 172-73; R 50-87), Feb. 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 251)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		4		Vote No.		4		Vote No.		4	
Yes	222			Yes	172			Yes	50		
May	160			May	73			May	87		

4		4		4		- KEY -	
ALABAMA		25 Kasem Y		HAWAII		Y Record Vote For (yea).	
3 Andrews	Y	17 King	Y	AL Inouye	Y	✓ Paired For.	
1 Boykin	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	IDAHO		‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
7 Elliott	N	21 Hiestand	Y	1 Pfost	Y	N Record Vote Against (nay).	
2 Grant	Y	22 Holt	Y	2 Budge	N	X Paired Against.	
9 Huddleston	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	ILLINOIS		- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
8 Jones	Y	16 Jackson	N	25 Gray	N	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did	
5 Rains	?	24 Lipscomb	N	21 Mack	N	not announce or answer Poll.	
4 Roberts	Y	15 McDonough	Y	24 Price	N		
6 Selden	Y	20 Smith	N	23 Shipley	N		
ALASKA		COLORADO		16 Allen	Y		
AL Rivers	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	17 Arends	Y		
ARIZONA		2 Johnson	Y	19 Chipfield	✓		
2 Udall	N	1 Rogers	Y	14 Hoffman	N		
1 Rhodes	N	3 Chenoweth	N	15 Mason	X		
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT		18 Michel	N		
5 Alford	N	2 Bowles	N	20 Simpson	N		
1 Gathings	Y	1 Daddario	N	22 Springer	N		
4 Harris	Y	3 Giaimo	N	Chicago-Cook County			
2 Mills	Y	4 Irwin	N	12 Vocancy			
6 Norrell	N	AL Kowalski	N	1 Dawson	N		
3 Trimble	Y	5 Monagan	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y		
CALIFORNIA		DELAWARE		7 Libonati	Y		
7 Cohelan	Y	AL McDowell	?	3 Murphy	Y		
14 Hagen	Y	FLORIDA		6 O'Brien	Y		
2 Johnson	?	2 Bennett	Y	2 O'Hara	Y		
11 McFall	N	4 Fascell	N	11 Pucinski	Y		
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	7 Haley	N	8 Rostenkowski	Y		
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	5 Herlong	Y	9 Yates	Y		
3 Moss	N	8 Matthews	Y	13 Church	N		
29 Sound	Y	6 Rogers	N	10 Collier	N		
5 Shelley	X	3 Sikes	N	4 Derwinski	N		
27 Sheppard	Y	1 Cramer	Y	INDIANA			
12 Sisk	Y	GEORGIA		11 Barr	N		
6 Baldwin	N	8 Blitch	?	3 Brademas	N		
10 Gubser	N	10 Brown	Y	8 Denton	N		
4 Mailliard	N	5 Davis	Y	10 Harman	Y		
13 Teague	N	4 Flynt	Y	9 Hogan	N		
28 Utt	N	3 Forrester	Y	1 Madden	N		
30 Wilson	N	9 Landrum	N	5 Roush	Y		
9 Younger	N	7 Mitchell	N	6 Wampler	Y		
Los Angeles County		2 Pilcher	N	4 Adair	?		
23 Doyle	Y	1 Preston	?	7 Bray	N		
19 Holifield	Y	6 Vinson	Y	2 Halleck	Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Vote 4.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 5.)

4	4	4	4
6 Morrison Y	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon Y	6 McMillan N
5 Passman Y	3 Brock Y	5 Scott X	2 Riley N
7 Thompson ?	4 McGinley Y	11 Whitener N	1 Rivers Y
3 Willis ?	2 Cunningham N	10 Jonas N	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver N	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern N
2 Coffin Y	NEVADA	AL Burdick N	2 Berry N
1 Oliver Y	AL Baring N	AL Short N	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire ?	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y	9 Ashley Y	9 Davis ?
2 Brewster Y	1 Merrow N	11 Cook N	8 Everett Y
4 Fallon Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y	4 Evins Y
6 Foley Y	11 Addonizio N	18 Hays N	3 Frazier Y
7 Friedel Y	14 Daniels N	19 Kirwan Y	5 Loser ?
3 Garmatz Y	13 Gallagher N	17 Levering N	7 Murray Y
1 Johnson Y	10 Rodino N	10 Moeller Y	2 Baker Y
5 Lankford Y	4 Thompson N	6 Vacancy Y	1 Reece N
MASSACHUSETTS	3 Auchincloss X	21 Vanik Y	TEXAS
2 Boland Y	1 Cabill N	14 Ayres N	3 Beckworth Y
13 Burke Y	8 Canfield N	13 Baumgart Y	2 Brooks Y
4 Donohue Y	6 Dwyer N	8 Betts Y	17 Burleson N
7 Lane N	5 Frelinghuysen N	22 Bolton N	22 Casey Y
8 Macdonald N	2 Glenn N	16 Bow Y	7 Dowdy N
12 McCormack Y	9 Osmer N	7 Brown Y	21 Fisher Y
11 O'Neill Y	12 Wallhauser N	12 Devine N	13 Ikard Y
3 Philbin Y	7 Widnall N	15 Henderson N	20 Kilday Y
6 Bates X	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess Y	15 Kilgore Y
1 Conte N	AL Montoya Y	5 Latta Y	19 Mahon Y
10 Curtis Y	AL Morris ?	4 McCulloch ?	1 Patman Y
9 Keith ?	NEW YORK	23 Minshall Y	11 Poage Y
14 Martin ?	41 Dulski Y	3 Schenck Y	4 Rayburn N
5 Rogers Y	30 O'Brien Y	1 Scherer Y	18 Rogers N
MICHIGAN	32 Stratton Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford Y
7 O'Hara Y	27 Barry N	3 Albert Y	6 Teague N
12 Bennett N	3 Becker N	2 Edmondson ?	8 Thomas N
8 Bentley Y	2 Derounian N	5 Jarman Y	9 Thompson ?
18 Broomfield N	26 Dooley ?	6 Morris Y	10 Thornberry Y
10 Cederberg Y	33 Kilburn Y	4 Steed ?	12 Wright Y
6 Chamberlain Y	40 Miller ?	1 Belcher Y	14 Young Y
5 Ford Y	39 Ostertag N	OREGON	5 Alger Y
9 Griffin Y	42 Pillion N	3 Green N	UTAH
4 Hoffman N	34 Pirnie Y	4 Porter Y	2 King ?
3 Jobansen N	43 Goodell Y	2 Ullman N	1 Dixon Y
11 Knox N	35 Riehlman Y	1 Norblad Y	VERMONT
2 Meader Y	37 Robison Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer Y
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George N	25 Clark Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs ?	36 Taber N	21 Dent Y	4 Abbitt Y
15 Dingell Y	31 Taylor X	11 Flood Y	1 Downing ?
17 Griffiths Y	1 Wainwright ✓	30 Holland Y	3 Gary ?
16 Lesinski Y	38 Weis N	28 Moorhead Y	2 Hardy Y
1 Machrowicz Y	29 Wharton N	26 Morgan Y	7 Harrison Y
14 Rabaut Y	New York City	10 Prokop Y	9 Jennings ?
MINNESOTA	8 Anfusio Y	19 Quigley Y	8 Smith Y
8 Blatnik Y	24 Buckley ✓	14 Rhodes Y	5 Tuck Y
4 Karth N	11 Celler ?	15 Walter Y	10 Broyhill N
6 Marshall Y	7 Delaney Y	17 Vacancy Y	6 Poff N
3 Wier N	23 Vacancy Y	29 Corbett Y	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen N	19 Farstein Y	8 Curtin N	7 Magnuson N
1 Quie Y	22 Healey ✓	9 Dague N	5 Horan N
5 Judd Y	6 Holtzman Y	12 Fenton N	3 Mack N
2 Nelsen N	10 Kelly Y	27 Fulton Y	4 May N
MISSISSIPPI	9 Keogh Y	23 Gavin N	1 Pelly N
1 Abernethy N	13 Multer Y	24 Kearns N	6 Tollefson N
6 Colmer N	16 Powell ?	13 Lafore N	2 Westland N
3 Smith Y	14 Rooney Y	7 Milliken N	WEST VIRGINIA
2 Whitten N	18 Santangelo Y	16 Mumma N	3 Bailey N
4 Williams Y	20 Teller ✓	22 Saylor N	4 Hechler N
5 Winstead N	21 Zelenko Y	18 Vacancy N	5 Kee Y
MISSOURI	5 Bosch ?	20 Van Zandt N	6 Slack Y
5 Bolling Y	12 Dorn Y	Philadelphia	2 Staggers Y
7 Brown ?	25 Fino N	1 Barrett Y	1 Moore N
9 Cannon Y	4 Halpern Y	3 Byrne Y	WISCONSIN
8 Carnahan N	17 Lindsay Y	2 Granahan ✓	1 Flynn ?
4 Randall Y	15 Ray N	5 Green Y	9 Johnson Y
6 Hull Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix Y	2 Kastenmeier N
10 Jones Y	9 Alexander N	6 Toll Y	5 Reuss ?
1 Karsten Y	3 Barden ?	RHODE ISLAND	4 Zablocki N
11 Moulder Y	1 Bonner Y	2 Fogarty Y	8 Byrnes Y
3 Sullivan Y	4 Cooley Y	1 Forand N	7 Laird N
2 Curtis Y	6 Durham Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	10 O'Konski N
MONTANA	2 Fountain Y	4 Ashmore N	6 Van Pelt N
2 Anderson ?	12 Vacancy N	3 Dorn N	3 Witrow ?
1 Metcalf ?	8 Kitchin Y	5 Hemphill Y	WYOMING
			AL Thomson Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 16 through 17.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Begins Civil Rights Debate and Rejects Proposals To Discharge Judiciary Committee, Postpone Floor Action

16. Civil Rights Proposals. Russell (D Ga.) motion to postpone further consideration of civil rights proposals until Feb. 23, 1960. Rejected 28-61 (D 24-34; R 4-27), Feb. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 249)

17. Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) resolution (S Res 273) to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee of further consideration of a subcommittee-approved civil rights bill (S 2381), effective Feb. 25, 1960. Rejected 4-68 (D 4-48; R 0-20), Feb. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	16	17		Vote No.	16	17		Vote No.	16	17	
Yea	28	4		Yea	24	4		Yea	4	0	
Nay	61	68		Nay	34	48		Nay	27	20	

16 17		16 17		16 17		Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
16 17		16 17		16 17			16 17
ALABAMA		INDIANA		NEBRASKA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Hill	Y N	Hartke	N N	Curtis	N N	Johnston	Y N
Sparkman	Y N	Capehart	? ?	Hruska	N ?	Thurmond	Y N
ALASKA		IOWA		NEVADA		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Bartlett	N N	Hickenlooper	N ?	Bible	- -	Case	? ?
Gruening	N N	Martin	N ?	Cannon	N -	Mundt	N N
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEW HAMPSHIRE		TENNESSEE	
Hayden	N -	Carlson	N ?	Bridges	? ?	Gore	Y Y
Goldwater	Y N	Schoeppel	N ?	Cotton	N N	Kefauver	Y ?
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW JERSEY		TEXAS	
Fulbright	Y N	Cooper	N -	Williams	N N	Johnson	N N
McClellan	Y N	Morton	N N	Case	N N	Yarborough	N N
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW MEXICO		UTAH	
Engle	N N	Ellender	Y N	Anderson	N N	Moss	N N
Kuchel	N N	Long	Y N	Chavez	N -	Bennett	N ?
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW YORK		VERMONT	
Carroll	N N	Muskie	N N	Javits	N N	Aiken	N N
Allott	N ?	Smith	N N	Keating	N N	Prouty	N N
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NORTH CAROLINA		VIRGINIA	
Dodd	N N	Beall	N N	Ervin	Y Y	Byrd	Y N
Bush	N N	Butler	Y N	Jordan	Y Y	Robertson	Y N
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH DAKOTA		WASHINGTON	
Frear	N N	Kennedy	- -	Brumsdale	N ?	Jackson	N N
Williams	Y N	Saltonstall	N -	Young	Y N	Magnuson	N N
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		OHIO		WEST VIRGINIA	
Holland	Y N	Hart	N N	Lausche	N N	Byrd	Y N
Smathers	Y N	McNamara	N N	Young	N N	Randolph	Y N
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OKLAHOMA		WISCONSIN	
Russell	Y N	Humphrey	- N	Kerr	Y N	Proxmire	N N
Talmadge	Y -	McCarthy	N N	Monroney	Y Y	Wiley	N N
HAWAII		MISSISSIPPI		OREGON		WYOMING	
Long	N N	Eastland	Y N	Morse	Y Y	McGee	N -
Fong	N ?	Stennis	Y N	Neuberger	- -	O'Mahoney	- -
IDAHO		MISSOURI		PENNSYLVANIA			
Church	N N	Hennings	- -	Clark	N N		
Dworsbak	? ?	Symington	N N	Scott	N N		
ILLINOIS		MONTANA		RHODE ISLAND			
Douglas	N N	Mansfield	N N	Green	N N		
Dirksen	N N	Murray	- -	Pastore	N -		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



What's Ahead?

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- Feb. 23 -- GREAT LAKES PILOTS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subc.
Feb. 23 -- WATER FREIGHT, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine Subc.
Feb. 23-25 -- ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT, Joint Atomic Energy.
Feb. 23-25 -- CONSOLIDATED FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION ACT, House Agriculture.
Feb. 23-29 -- SPACE PROGRESS, House Science and Astronautics.
Feb. 24 -- ALAN BOYD NOMINATION TO CAB, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Feb. 24-26 -- 1946 EMPLOYMENT ACT, Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subc.
Feb. 25-26 -- RAILROAD TRACK MOTORCARS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subc.
Feb. 29 -- FARM PROGRAM, House Agriculture.
Feb. 29 -- WOOL IMPORT DUTIES (HR 9322), House Ways and Means.
Feb. 29-March 4 -- EGG PRICES, House Agriculture, Dairy and Poultry Subc.
March 2 -- PACIFIC NORTHWEST ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
March 3 -- KNOWLES DAM, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subc.
March 8-10, April 5-7 -- AUTHORIZATION HEARINGS, Joint Atomic Energy.
March 15 -- CREDIT FINANCE CHARGES, Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subc.
March 15-17 -- U.S. EXPORTS AND WORLD TRADE, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
March 21-22 -- SINO-SOVIET BLOC TRADE, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
March 21-24 -- ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH, Joint Atomic Energy.
March 29-30 -- U.S. TRADE AND COMMON MARKETS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Political Events

- March 1 -- FLORIDA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 1 -- ALABAMA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
March 4 -- WISCONSIN FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.

- March 6 -- NEW MEXICO FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
March 7 -- MARYLAND FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
March 8 -- MASSACHUSETTS FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
March 8 -- NEW HAMPSHIRE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.
March 9 -- CALIFORNIA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
March 10 -- NEW JERSEY FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 11 -- NEBRASKA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 11 -- OREGON FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary and petitions entering a name in Presidential primary.
March 14 -- MARYLAND FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.

Other Events

- Feb. 22-25 -- NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSN., annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo.
Feb. 23-March 3 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S LATIN AMERICA TOUR.
March 1 -- HEARINGS ON COTTON, Tariff Commission.
March 1-3 -- PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, Washington, D.C.
March 7-9 -- WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, conference, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas.
March 10-11 -- NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CONFERENCE, Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
March 10-11 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, National Assn. of Attorneys General, Washington.
March 14-17 -- NATIONAL FARMERS UNION CONVENTION, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver.
March 15-17 -- DR. KONRAD ADENAUER'S VISIT, Washington, D.C.
March 21-22 -- CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION PROBLEMS, Federal Commission on Civil Rights, Gatlinburg, Tenn.
March 22-24 -- SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER FERNANDO MARIA CASTIELLA Y MAIZ, visit to United States.
March 27-April 2 -- WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



Civil Rights What could be the longest and bitterest debate of the 1960 session began last week when the Senate took up civil rights. Among the major issues was Negro voting in the South. A special study by Congressional Quarterly analyzes the three major voting rights proposals -- the Humphrey registrars bill, the Administration referees bill and the Hennings enrollment officers bill -- and indicates legal objections raised against them. In the House, the Rules Committee granted an open rule with 15 hours of debate on the civil rights bill. (Page 249, 254)

GOP Best Seller

A report of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress, "Decisions for a Better America," has become a best-seller among GOP candidates, professional politicians and followers. The handbook, known as the Percy report, contains Republican doctrine on issues from maintenance of peace to unemployment compensation and it is being talked about as the foundation for the GOP Convention Platform this year. Issued last October in booklet form, the report now has been published as a paperback and it is providing ready ammunition in GOP campaigning. (Page 265)

Water Resources

U.S. water needs probably will triple by 1980, according to testimony presented to the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources. The Committee, currently studying the Nation's water needs and resources over the next 20 years, expects to report to the Senate by July 15 with recommendations for a national water development program. A CQ Fact Sheet reports the Committee's findings to date and explains the water development programs already in operation. (Page 261)

Federal Aid to Education

A House subcommittee this week approved a federal aid-to-education bill that called for U.S. grants of \$975 million over three years for school construction. The bill carried 50-50 matching requirements for the second and third years of the program. Unlike a similar bill passed by the Senate Feb. 4, it did not permit any of the money to be used to pay for teachers' salaries and did not carry an equalization formula to give more money to the poorer states. (Page 287)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Civil rights, page 292.

HOUSE: Federal withholding of city taxes, page 290.

Federal Aid to the Aged

GOP Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen and Barry Goldwater found nothing at all good in a report on federal aid for the aging issued last week by the Democratic members of a Congressional subcommittee. In minority views, they said the recommendations gave a "distorted view" of resources now available for the aged. They opposed all proposals, including federal health insurance, and called instead for a stable currency. (Page 286)

Atomic Power Program

New plans for a 10-year program for the development of atomic energy for the production of electricity were outlined to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee by AEC Chairman John McCone. McCone said the program would average \$200 million a year through 1969. This was considerably less than the stepped-up expenditures recommended two years ago by the Democratic majority on the Joint Committee. Congressional Quarterly's analysis of the civilian atomic power program describes conflicts between the Committee and the AEC over power policy in recent years and describes current programs to develop nuclear electricity. (Page 288)

Mutual Security

President Eisenhower sent his fiscal 1961 mutual security program to Congress this week. The President requested \$4,175,000,000. The major portion of it, \$2 billion, was for the military assistance program, for which Congress appropriated \$1.3 billion for fiscal 1960. In outlining his requests for defense support, technical cooperation and special assistance funds, the President made special mention of nations along the Southern tier of the Communist area. He also called attention to the development problems of new nations in the African continent. The military assistance funds, for the first time, will be included in the Defense Department budget. (Page 252)

